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ABSTRACT

The 66 annotations given in this bibliography are from status projection literature resulting from U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Regional Research Project S-61 "Development of Human Resource Potentials and Mobility in the Rural South" completed by the summer of 1971. Most of the studies reported conform to the following restrictions: (1) Regional Standardized to the 6 "deep south" states of Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Texas; (2) Developmentally Standardized to either high school age sophomore or senior youths; (3) Historically Standardized in that data collection for the sophomore wave was restricted to 1966-67 period and the senior wave to the 1968-69 period; (4) Operationally Standardized in that common instrument (regional interview schedule) and measurement procedures were used; and (5) Conceptually Standardized in that status projections were conceptualized as having both aspirational and expectational components. Each abstract gives the study's time and place, respondents' characteristics, sample selection, dependent and independent variables, and the results. Content and author indexes are provided to facilitate selective use of the abstracts given. A listing of other bibliographies on the status projections of youth is also provided. (NQ)

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Youth Status Projections in the South: Structural Annotations of Research Literature From Regional Research Project S-61

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YOUTH STATUS PROJECTIONS IN THE SOUTH: STRUCTURED ANNOTATIONS OF RESEARCH LITERATURE FROM REGIONAL RESEARCH PROJECT S-61

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The scientific utility of codifying and synthesizing empirical research results is paramount if a research area is to advance in its search for knowledge. The savings in effort and time that a researcher reaps in having available comprehensive compilation of research findings certainly merits the cost of such laborious activities. Unfortunately the abstracting and annotating of research reports is often relegated to a secondary position in our research priorities and thus we continually risk the needless wasting of our scarce research resources. All too often we hear of eager researchers who hastily rush into the field only to unintentionally "re-invent the wheel."

Although there is widespread recognition for the codification of findings, financial support is often difficult to obtain. Consequently, particular recognition is due to the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station* for providing the support which makes this effort possible. A number of colleagues across the southern region have been especially helpful in providing us with material, reviews, and encouragement in preparing this report. Although it would be impossible to acknowledge all these individuals, recognition is due V.A. Boyd, K.T. Deitrich, J.E. Dunkelberger, M.Knapp, G.W. Ohlendorf, and J.S. Picou. Contributors to the development of the original abstracts included in this report that also deserve special recognition are John Pelham, George Ohlendorf, Mike Lever, and Nelson Jacob.

*This report contributes to Texas Agricultural Experiment Station Research Project H-2811 and to Southern Regional Project S-81, "Development of Human Resource Potentials of Rural Youth in the South and Their Patterns of Mobility" (U.S.D.A. Cooperative State Research Service). The reports annotated in this bibliography were supported by Southern Regional Project S-61 (Human Resource Development and Mobility in the Rural South).

INTRODUCTION

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Increasing the levels of occupational and educational attainment of disadvantaged youth has long been considered central to the full participation of these youth in the "American Way of Life". Sociologist Seymour Lipset[1] hypothesized in an early study of the social mobility of rural youth that the lower levels of occupational achievement experienced by these youth was attributable, in part, to lower aspiration levels of rural youth. Such formulations have encouraged many sociologists to view aspiration and other related orientational phenomena as intervening variables between such antecedent influences as social class, residence, or intelligence and subsequent status behavior. The generalization from this type of theorizing to other orientational phenomena has helped give impetus to the recent upsurge in status projection research.

In 1964 the Texas Youth researchers at Texas A&M University came to the conclusion that there was a need to develop a comprehensive listing of the research literature on status projections of youth. Such a listing would serve in guiding researchers to accumulated information that could be used to plan new studies and to provide a broader information context for interpreting results of studies already completed. Since that time we have attempted to continuously compile citations on all relevant research published on status projections of youth and to share these with others. The magnitude of this task is reflected in the "publication explosion" in the status projection area. For example, 818 citations were listed in the recent bibliographies by Kuvlesky and Reynolds.[2]

Although there has been extensive field research activity devoted to the investigation of various status projections, there is little to indicate that a parallel development has occurred in the construction of status projection theories. Present theoretical treatments of the development of status projections, of the relationship between various types of projections, and actual status attainments are, at best, suggestive and of low predictive power.

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[1] S.M. Lipset "Social Mobility and Urbanization," Rural Sociology 20 (December 1955), pp. 347-354.

[2] W.P. Kuvlesky and D.H. Reynolds. Occupational Aspirations and Expectations of Youth: A Bibliography of Research Literature. I. Texas A&M University, Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, DIR 70-4, December, 1970; W.P. Kuvlesky and D.H.Reynolds. Educational Aspirations and Expectations of Youth: A Bibliography of Research Literature. II. Texas A&M University, Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, DIR 70-5, December, 1970; and W.P. Kuvlesky and D.H. Reynolds. Youth's Projections for Residence, Income, and Family Status a Bibliography of Research Literature. III. Texas A&M University, Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, DIR 70-6, December, 1970.

Perhaps this lack of a development of an adequate theory is present because little has been done to develop the inherent accumulative power in the multitude of research findings already existing on status projections of youth. An inspection of the research reports concerning this problem area reveals that much of the information assembled by one professional group often goes unrecognized by investigators in other disciplines; furthermore, intra-disciplinary investigators often ignore each other's work. There is a definite need to attempt the codification and synthesis of existing findings concerning status projections. Such inductive efforts could contribute to the formulation of high level generalizations and conceptual frameworks for guiding the development of more efficient research programs. Further, syntheses would assist in escalating the potential accumulative powers of research, and eventually the creation of useful, valid theories.

SELECTION OF RESEARCH REPORTS

The annotations provided in this report are limited to status projection literature resulting from U.S.D.A. Regional Research Project S-61. "Development of Human Resource Potentials and Mobility in the Rural South" completed by the summer of 1971. The objective is to present a set of research reports that will allow the user to quickly become familiar with a large set of findings, and to assist in his synthesizing of the information. The studies annotated in this bibliography are unusually suited to this type of activity as a result of the standardization of several research procedures in the S-61 effort. Most reports in the set conform to the following restrictions:

(1) Regionally Standardized to the analysis of youth's status projections in the six "deep south" states of Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Texas.

(2) Developmentally Standardized to either high school age sophomore or senior youth's status projections. Studies of temporal change in status projections were based on change observed between sophomore and senior waves.

(3) Historically Standardized in that data collection for the sophomore wave was restricted to 1966-1967 period and the senior wave to the 1968-1969 period.

(4) Operationally Standardized in that a common instrument (regional interview schedule) and common measurement procedures were used.

(5) Conceptually Standardized in that status projections were conceptualized as having both aspirational and expectational components.

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STATUS PROJECTIONS OF YOUTH

The organizing construct that allows the conceptual synthesizing of the various research reports annotated in this bibliography is that of status projections. This is not to say that all included reports use the status projections terminology, but rather that the construct provides a format within which the report conveniently fits, both conceptually and operationally. The concept of status projections is treated as a special case of general status orientations. Status projections explicitly refer only to future orientations. The concept of status orientations, of course, refers to both past and present statuses, as well as to future status orientations.

Status projection phenomena are differentiated into a status area dimension and a future orientation or projection dimension. Status areas refer to the wide range of social statuses that are sociologically meaningful to an individual in any given society. In contemporary U.S. society, youth are generally thought to be socialized and oriented toward several key social statuses. Most evident among these are occupational statuses, educational statuses, marital statuses, procreational statuses, and military statuses. Although this list is not exhaustive even for the U.S. society, it does indicate the types of statuses that are objects of analyses. Generally the statuses selected for analyses are those in a society about which a youth normally must make some decision as he approaches adulthood and that the nature of his decision is thought to have considerable implications for his subsequent behavior.

The projection dimension of the phenomena closely follows the conceptualization proposed by Kuvlesky and Bealer[3] in their essay on occupational choice. The main departure is that the framework is generalized to other status areas. From this perspective two orientational components are distinguished. These two components, status aspirations and status expectations, are treated as distinct phenomena which can be differentiated both conceptually and empirically. Status aspirations refer to an individual's desiring or wanting of a status object. It can be outlined in three components: first, a chooser or selector element; second, an estimate of probable attainment; and third, a status object or objects. The fundamental difference between the two concepts is the nature of the orientational component. Although both are future oriented, the projective component of status aspiration is essentially positive, a wanting or desire, whereas the projective element of the status expectation may be either positive or negative. This is to say that an individual need not necessarily desire his anticipated or expected status. For example, an adolescent might desire to retain his civilian status but expect to obtain a military status. Similar examples can easily be derived for occupational, educational, marital, or procreational statuses.

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[3] W.P. Kuvlesky and R.C. Bealer, "A Classification of the Concept Occupational Choice," Rural Sociology, Vol. 31, 265-276.

EXPLANATION OF CONTENT INDEX

To facilitate selective use of the abstracts we have included the following content index which provides a location key and a breakdown of the pertinent information included in each study. The index consists of a "Locating Key," "Time and Place of Study," "Status Orientations and Areas," "Additional Variables Considered," and a residual column titled "Other," the latter including variables not classifiable under any of the previous categories.

The "Locating Key" includes the index number of letter-number designation for each abstract, and the page number of the report in which the abstract is found. "Time and Place of Study" is self-explanatory, except that for studies which did not report the data of the research, a question mark is entered. Following is a list of abbreviations used in the content index, and the meaning of each:

TABLE OF SYMBOLS

OA - Occupational Aspirations
OE - Occupational Expectations
EA - Educational Aspirations
EE - Educational Expectations
AD - Anticipatory Deflection
IA - Intensity of Aspiration
CE - Certainty of Expectation
FAM - Family Structure
SES - Socio-Economic Status
RA - Residence Aspiration
RE - Residence Expectation
M - Male
F - Female
W - White
NW - Non-white
R - Rural
F-NF - Farm-Non-farm
U - Urban
NM - Non-metropolitan
MA - Marriage Aspiration
ME - Marriage Expectation

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CONTENT INDEX

Index No.	Page No.	Date	Place	Status Orientations	Additional Variables Considered							
					SES	FAM	SEX M	SEX F	RACE W	RACE NW	RES	Other
A-1	13	?	Ala.	OA;OE;EA;EE			X	X			R	
A-2	14	1966	Ala.	OA;OE;RE;CE			X	X			F(NF)	Valued job conditions
A-3	15	1966	Ala.	OA;OE;EA;EE;CE	X	X		X	X	X	R-U	Sources of influence; Goal blockage
A-4	16	1966	Ala.	OA;OE;EA;EE;AD; CE			X	X			R(NM)	Utilization of counseling services; Goal blockage
A-5	17	1966	Ala.	OA;OE;EA	X		X				R	Projection congruency: dating; counseling: Self concept
B-1	19	1968	Ga.	OE	X		X		X		R	Alternative OE's and OE ranges
B-2	20	?	Ga.	MA	X	X	X	X	X	X	R	General family values; Fertility expectation
C-1	22	?	La.	OA,OE;AD;CE	X		X	X	X	X	R	Goal impedence; size of community
C-2	23	?	La.	OA;OE;AD;CE			X	X	X	X	R,T,C	Goal impedence; size of community
C-3	24	1968	La.	OE;EE;RE;ME			X	X	X	X	R	Goals & Values

Index No.	Page No.	Date	Place	Status Orientations	Additional Variables Considered							
					SES	FAM	SEX M	SEX F	RACE W	RACE NW	RES.	Other
C-4	25	1968	La.	OA;OE;CE			X			X	U	Status projection congruencey; nondelinquent; delinquent
C-5	26	1969	La.	OA;OE			X			X	U	Goal blockage factors; delinquent, non-delinquent
C-6	27	1968	La.	OA;OE			X	X		X	R-U	
C-7	28	1968	La.	OA			X	X		X	R-U	Influence of 5 "primary contacts" on OA
C-8	29	1968	La.	OA;OE;AD			X	X		X	R-U	Sources of aid for occupational decisions
D-1	31	1965	Miss.	OA;OE;AD	X		X		X			Academic performance
D-2	32	1966	Miss.	OA;EA			X	X	X	X	NM	Perception of opportunity; goal blockage; county of residence
E-1	34*	1966	S.Car.	OA;EA;EE			X	X	X	X	R-U	
E-2	35	1966	S.Car.	EA			X	X	X	X	R-U	Size of school, types of guidance counseling
E-3	36	1966	S.Car.	OE;EE;ME	X	X	X		X	X	R	

Index No.	Page No.	Date	Place	Status Orientations	Additional Variables Considered							
					SES	FAM	SEX M	SEX F	RACE W	RACE NW	RES	Other
E-4	37	1966	S.Car.	EE			X	X	X	X	R-U	Fertility expectations
E-5	38	1966	S.Car.	OA;OE;EA;EE;AD			X	X	X	X	R-U	School composition
F-1	40	1966	Texas	OE			X		X	X	R	Perception of opportunity
F-2	41	1966	Texas	OA;OE;AD			X		X	X	R(NM)	Perception of opportunity
F-3	42	1966	Texas	EA;EE;AD;IA;CE			X	X	X	X	R	Degree of goal deflection
F-4	43	1966	Texas	EA;EE;IA;CE;AD			X		X	X	R	Degree of goal deflection
F-5	44	1966	Texas	EA	X		X		X	X	R	Military service aspirations; Military service expectations
F-6	45	1966	Texas	RA;RE;IA;CE;AD			X	X	X	X	R	
F-7	46	?	Texas	OA;OE;EA;EE;IA;CE; AD						X	R(NM)	School status (drop-out vs in school)
F-8	47	1966	Texas	OA;OE;AD				X		X	R-U	

0014/0015

Index No.	Page No.	Date	Place	Status Orientations	Additional Variables Considered							
					SES	FAM	SEX M	SEX F	RACE W	RACE NW	RES	Other
F-9	48	1966	Texas	OA;OE;AD;IA			X			X	R-U	
F-10	49	1966	Texas	RA;RE;AD;CE;IA			X	X	X	X	R(NM)	
F-11	50	1966	Texas	OA;OE;EA;EE;RA; RE;AD;IA			X		X	X	R	Perception of opportunity; Status goal consistency; Income projections
F-12	51	1966	Texas	MA	X			X	X	X	R	Fertility projections; Work after marriage projections
F-13	52	1966	Texas	OA;EA;RA			X	X		X	U	Goal hierarchies; Income aspirations
F-14	53	1966	Texas	OA;EA;RA			X		X	X	R	Goal hierarchies; Income aspirations
F-15	54	1966	Texas	OA;OE;AD	X	X	X	X	X	X	R	Specificity of occupational status projections
F-16	55	1966	Texas	OA;OE;AD;EA;EE; IA;CE			X	X	X	X	R(NM)	Ethnic variation
F-17	56	1967	Texas	OA	X		X	X		X	R	Ethnic identification
F-18	57	1966	Texas	MA;ME	X			X	X	X	R	Fertility projections; work after marriage projections

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Index No.	Page No.	Date	Place	Status Orientations	Additional Variables Considered							
					SES	FAM	SEX M	SEX F	RACE W	RACE NW	RES	Other
F-19	58	1966	Texas	EA;EE;IA;CE;AD			X	X	X	X	R	
F-20	59	1966	Texas	EA;EE;AD;IA;CE			X	X	X	X	R	
F-21	60	1966	Texas	EA;EE;AD;IA;CE			X	X	X	X	R	
F-22	61	1967	Texas	OA	X		X	X		X	R	Ethnic identification; Occupational mobility aspirations
F-23	62	1966	Texas	OA;OE;AD			X		X	X	R	Perception of opportunity
F-24	63	1966	Texas	RA;RE;IA;CE;AD			X	X	X	X	R	
F-25	64	1968	Texas	MA;IA			X	X	X	X	R	Fertility projections; work after marriage projections
F-26	65	1966	Texas	OA;OE;EA;EE;AD			X		X	X	R	
F-27	66	1966	Texas	MA;IA				X	X	X	R	Fertility projections; work after marriage projections
F-28	67	1966	Texas	MA;IA	X		X	X	X	X	R	Fertility projections; work after marriage projections

Index No.	Page No.	Date	Place	Status Orientations	Additional Variables Considered							
					SES	FAM	SEX M	SEX F	RACE W	RACE NW	RES	Other
F-29	68	1968	Texas	EA;EE;AD;CE			X	X		X	R	Reasons for dropping out
F-30	69	1967	Texas	OA;OE;IA;CE;AD			X	X		X	R	
F-31	70	1967	Texas	OA;OE;AD;IA;CE	X		X	X		X	R	Social mobility aspirations; Job values
G-1	72	?	South	OA	X		X	X	X	X	R	
G-2	73	1966	South	OA	X	X	X	X	X	X	R-U	Goal blockage
G-3	74	1966	South	OA			X	X	X	X	R-U	
G-4	75	1966	South	OE	X				X	X	R,ST,U	
G-5	76	1966	South	OA;OE;EA;EE;AD	X		X		X	X	R-U	High school grade average; Temporal stability of OE
G-6	77	1966	South	OA;OE;AD;IA;CE	X		X	X	X	X	R(NM)	
G-7	78	1966	South	OA;OE;AD	X		X	X	X	X	R(NM)	

0020/0021

Index No.	Page No.	Date	Place	Status Orientations	Additional Variables Considered							
					SES	FAM	SEX M	SEX F	RACE W	RACE NW	RES	Other
G-8	79	1966	South	AD			X	X	X	X	R-U	General aspirations
G-9	80	1968	South	OE	X		X		X	X	R-U	State of residence (Texas or Ga.); Alternative OE; Equilibrated OE
G-10	81	1966	South	OA;EA; Income Aspirations			X		X	X	R	State of residence (Texas Ga., or Miss.); Income aspirations
G-11	82	1966	South	OA;OE;EA;EE			X		X	X	R	Income projections; Status consistency
G-12	83	1966	South	OA;OE;EA;EE			X		X	X	R	Income aspirations; Income expectations; Status consistency
G-13	84	1966	South	EA;EE;IA;CE;AD	X		X	X	X	X	R	Interstate differences

SERIES A

STUDIES OF ALABAMA YOUTH

Dunkelberger, J.E. "Aspirations and Goals of Rural Youth." Alabama Agribusiness, 7:4, 1969.

Northeast Alabama (?)

Respondents
No.: ?
Sex: M, F
Age: Grades 10 and 12
Race:
Residence: R

Selection: Youth attending selected N.E. Alabama high schools.

Variables
(D) Educational aspirations;
Educational expectations;
Certainty of educational expectations

(I) Sex

Results: A large proportion of the respondents were oriented toward a college education. More than half desired to attend college and half of these desired additional education beyond college. Only a quarter of the respondents desired to terminate their education at completion of high school. There was very little desire for vocational training in specialized trade schools. A high proportion of the college-oriented youth did not expect to achieve their educational goals. Regarding occupational aspirations, a large proportion of youths aspired to professional occupations; however, again a high degree of doubt was noted regarding attainment of these goals. Thus, a significant point is that failing to obtain a college education, most of the jobs available to these youths will be in the skilled and clerical occupations. Yet most of the students are neither oriented toward these occupational levels nor are they being trained vocationally for such jobs in most rural high schools.

Dunkelberger, J.E., L.S. Driscoll, and S.S. Thaxton. "Job Plans of Alabama Farm Youth: Reprinted from Highlights of Agricultural Research, Vol. 15, No. 4 Winter, 1968. Published by Agricultural Experiment Station of Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama.

Alabama (Spring, 1966)

Respondents
No.: 2,100 (Approximately)
Sex: M,F
Age: "Grade 10 and 12
Race: W,N
Residence: F,NF

Selection: Students from 19 high schools in Cherokee, DeKalb, Jackson, and Marshall counties in Alabama.

Variables
(D) Occupational aspirations;
Occupational expectations;
Anticipatory deflection

Results: Grade in school was not an important factor associated with the respondent's occupational aspirations. Professional and skilled labor occupations were each desired by about a quarter of the boys. The only minor inconsistency was noted between occupational aspirations and expectations. Very few girls were oriented toward living on a farm. Most girls were oriented toward secretarial work, teaching, and nursing, respectively. In general, girls were more certain of realizing their occupational expectations than were boys; however, more than one-third of the girls were uncertain about their future plans. Boys expressed the following as most valued job conditions: making good money, steady employment, opportunity to help, outdoors. Job conditions stressed most by girls differed somewhat from boys. Girls more often preferred to work inside and with people rather than things or ideas. Regarding other job related values, the pattern of responses among girls paralleled that observed among boys, with girls placing somewhat less emphasis on making money and more on opportunities to help others. Comparing the farm and non-farm respondents, more farm boys desired to farm than non farm boys. However, more non-farm than farm boys wanted to enter professional occupations. Finally, farm boys were more likely to desire a skilled occupation than were non-farm boys.

Eich, Samuel M., Jr. "Educational and Occupational Goals of High School Girls." Master of Agriculture Thesis, Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, Auburn University, August, 1967.

Alabama (1966)

Respondents
No.: 1,081
Sex: F
Age: Grades 10 and 12
Race: W,N
Residence: R (F,NF), U

Selection: High school sophomore and senior girls from randomly selected schools located in Northeast Alabama (a largely rural area).

Variables

(D)	Educational aspirations; Educational expectations; Occupational aspirations; Occupational expectations	(I)	SES; Type of school; Age; Residence; Race
(D)	Certainty of expectations	(I)	Educational expectations
(D)	Educational Expectations	(I)	Influence of high school; Sources of difficulty in attaining a college education; Perception of parents' attitude toward daughter's educational expectations; Importance of a college education for homemakers

Results: Educational aspirations and expectations were highly consistent with less than one fifth of the respondents experiencing negative deflection. Factors significantly related to both educational and occupational goals were residence, siblings at home, and parents' education and occupation. Race and type of school were important only when expectations were considered. Grade in school was important only in consideration of occupational goals while parents' marital status was important only with regard to educational goal levels. The higher the educational expectation, the greater influence high school had on decisions concerning college attendance. A quarter of the respondents stated the high cost of college attendance was the most important reason they might not go to college. Regarding occupational orientations, the aspirations and expectations were very similar with most respondents aspiring to white-collar occupations. It was found that: parents had greatest influence in job choices followed by professional people; the desirability of a job was usually due to its paying well and matching personal abilities; and lack of job experience, education, and local job opportunities were the major barriers. Regarding the values of the respondents related to education, greatest value was placed on education in the sense of developing one's mind and least on having fun.

Pratt, A.B. "Student Use of Counseling in Rural Northeast Alabama High School." Unpublished Master's thesis, Auburn University, 1970.

Northeast Alabama (1966/1968 - Longitudinal)*

Respondents
No.: 676
Sex: M,F
Age: Grade 10 (1966)
Residence: NM (No city over 10,000)

Selection: Students present on interview dates in fifteen high schools offering guidance counseling in four low-income predominantly rural counties

Variables
(I) Educational aspirations;
Educational expectations;
Anticipated deflection from educational aspirations;
Certainty of educational expectations

(D) Frequency of use of counseling services in school

*Although this was a longitudinal study, only information from the 1968 segment was used in the analysis of educational status projections.

Results: Student use of counseling services was directly related to the amount of time the counselor devoted to counseling duties. Neither size of senior class, training of counselor, referral system, counseling or helpfulness was significantly related to student use of counseling. However, tendencies were noted which indicate that counselors with graduate training were sought out more often when administrators rated counseling as moderately helpful rather than very helpful.

Rural residence was associated with lower levels of utilization of available counseling services. The more educated the father, the more likely was the student to use counseling. Controlling for sex, the birth order for females was significant in that those girls who were the oldest child in their family used counseling more extensively than did those in other birth order statuses. Boys tended to use counseling services more than girls, and students in college preparatory or general curriculum tended to use counseling services more than students in a vocational curriculum. No significant relationships were found between student evaluations of counselor helpfulness with educational plans and any school structural characteristics considered. Students tended toward more favorable evaluations of counselor helpfulness when counseling was voluntary rather than mandatory. Significantly more students residing on farms gave favorable helpfulness evaluations of the counselor with occupational plans than did urban students. Use of counseling was observed most often for those youth desiring professional occupations and least often for students aspiring to semi-skilled ocupations. This finding emphasized previous conclusions that use of counseling and SES are directly related.

Thaxton, S.S. "Occupational Status Orientations of Northeast Alabama High School Boys: A Longitudinal Perspective." Unpublished Master's thesis. Auburn University, 1969.

Northeastern Alabama (1966-1968 -- Longitudinal)

Respondents
No.: 364
Sex: M
Age: Grade 10 (1966)
Grade 12 (1968)
Residence: Predominantly R

Selection: All male students in approximately half of the high schools in a four-county low-income Appalachian region.

Variables
(I) Occupational aspirations (in 1968)
Occupational expectations (in 1968)

(D) Change in status level of occupational aspirations and expectation between 1966 and 1968
(C) Occupational aspirations and expectations in 1966

Results: Regarding occupational aspirations, during the last two years of high school nearly one half of the boys experienced incongruent aspirations, a fifth of them experiencing negative deflection, and over a quarter experiencing positive deflection. Concerning occupational expectations, similar incongruence was observed with almost one quarter experiencing negative deflection and slightly over one fifth experiencing positive deflection. Neither aspirations nor expectations were significantly related to place of residence, contradicting results of previous studies. Although patterns of congruence-incongruence over time were not significantly associated with the father's occupation, fathers' occupation may influence the type or level of occupation to which the boys aspired and expected. Fathers' education was associated with changes in the boys' occupational aspirations, but not with changes in occupational expectations. Educational guidance counseling seems to influence overall crystallization of occupational status orientations, but occupational counseling has little or no effect on occupational orientations.

SERIES B

STUDIES OF GEORGIA YOUTH

0030

Ott, E.D. and J.D. Kelley. "An Analysis and Experimental Elaboration of the Concept of Occupational Expectations." Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Rural Sociological Society, Washington, D.C. August 27, 1970.

Georgia (Spring, 1969)

Respondents
No: 288
Sex: M
Age: Grade 12
Race: W
Residence: R (Predominantly)

Selection: Male high school seniors attending school in six rural counties in Georgia characterized by proportionately high rates of poverty and predominantly rural populations centered in nonmetropolitan areas.

Variables
(D) Occupational expectations

(I) Ability to specify alternative occupational expectations;
Level of household head's occupation;
Consonance of occupational expectations;
(C) Equilibration of father's occupation with son's occupational expectation

Results: Regarding their occupational expectations, more than half the respondents had alternative choices. Having alternatives was directly related to level of occupational expectation. Students generally selected alternative occupations that were lower in SES than their original occupational expectation. A strong relationship was found between the level of the student's occupational expectations and the level of the household head's occupation. Only those students with fathers in the unskilled labor force had a higher percentage of occupational expectation responses in a category other than the father's occupational level. Generally, the students expressed high level occupational expectations. Boys expecting professional and white-collar jobs had the most consonant occupational expectations. Students expecting high status jobs seem best able to specify related alternative work. Consonance in the work attitude was related to the level of the occupational expectation. Finally, consonance of the chosen occupations was related to the SES level of the choice and to the relation of the SES level of the occupational expectation and the level of the father's occupation.

Ridley, C.A., Jr. "Social Class, Race, and Sex Differences in Family Values Among Rural High School Students." Unpublished Master's thesis, University of Georgia, 1968.

Georgia (?)

Respondents
No.: 1,162
Sex: M,F
Age: (3 counties) - Grade 10
(1 county) "entire population"
Race: W,N
Residence: Predominantly R

Selection: High school students from 4 low income rural counties in Georgia. The population of the 2 southern counties consisted of approximately 50% Negroes.

Variables

(D) General family values

(I&C) Social class (father's education);
Sex;
Race

(D) Relationship of general and concrete family values (concrete family values are the age at which respondent desired to marry and number of children expected.)

(C) Social class (father's education)

Results: The relationship between social class (father's educational level) and general family value is significant but weak, explaining only 7% of the variation in general family values. The mean family value scores increase only slightly as father's educational level increases. Regarding the relationship between sex and general family values with controls for SES and race, a significant relationship was found. Females evidenced a higher valuation of marriage and family than males. Introducing race as a third variable into the relationship of sex and general family values, the relationship becomes slightly stronger for Negroes and slightly weaker for whites. Regarding race and general family values, controlling for SES and sex a significant relationship was found in that whites evidence substantially higher general family values than Negroes. In addition, race explained more of the variation in general family values than did either SES or sex. Introducing SES into the analysis as a third variable negated the relationship at the lowest SES level and strengthened it for the middle and high SES levels. Introducing sex as a third variable into analysis of race and general family values, the relationship remains significant for males and females, and it is stronger for males.

SERIES C

STUDIES OF LOUISIANA YOUTH

0033

Curry, E.W. "A Least-Squares Analysis of Variance of Occupational Projections and Anticipatory Occupational Goal Deflection." Unpublished Master's thesis, Louisiana State University, 1970.

Louisiana (?)

Respondents
No.: 296
Sex: M,F
Age: Grade 12
Race: W,N
Residence: R (Predominantly)

Selection: Seniors in Louisiana attending rural high schools.

Variables
(D) Occupational aspiration;
Occupational expectation;
Anticipatory deflection

(I) Goal impedance;
Parent's education;
Occupation of major wage earner;
Race;
Sex;
Community size-
R(F,NF), City, Town;
Certainty of expectation

Results: Least-squares analysis of variance of the effects of the independent variables on occupational aspirations, expectations, and anticipatory goal deflection produced very few significant relationships. Regarding aspirations, when father's education was less than high school graduation, blacks tended to have higher aspirations than whites. When fathers' education was beyond high school level, the aspirations of blacks tended to be lower than those of whites. However, neither race nor fathers' education were independently significant. Race produced significant differences in level of expectations. Blacks evidenced higher mean expectations than whites; and though the difference is not significant, whites evidenced slightly higher mean aspirations than blacks. Overall, mean expectation level tends to be inversely related to impedance. Generally, whites experienced greater deflection than blacks. The relationship between deflection and community size seems to be inverse for blacks and direct for whites.

Curry, E.W., J.S. Picou, and P.F. Hernandez. "Rural Youth and Anticipatory Goal Deflection." Paper presented at the annual meetings of the Rural Sociological Society, Washington, D.C., August, 1970.

Louisiana (?)

Respondents
No.: 296
Sex: M,F
Age: Grade 12
Race: W,N
Residence: R (F,NF), Town, City

Selection: Stratified random cluster sample of respondents drawn primarily from rural areas in Louisiana.

Variables
(D) Occupational aspirations;
(D) Occupational expectations;
(D) Anticipatory Goal Deflection

(I) Race;
Sex;
Residence (community size);
Father's education;
Mother's education;
Goal impedance;
Certainty of expectation

Results: Regarding the interaction of race and fathers' education as they relate to occupational aspirations, blacks had significantly higher aspirations than whites for all categories of fathers' education less than high school completion. Whites generally had higher aspirations for all categories of fathers' education beyond high school completion. However, neither race nor fathers' education as main effects revealed statistically significant relationships. Regarding occupational expectations, a similarity to aspirations was found in that breadwinner's occupation failed to obtain significance as a co-variant of expectations. Race as a main effect was significant, blacks demonstrating higher mean expectations than whites. Overall, the mean expectation level tends to decrease as goal impedance increases. Most anticipatory occupational goal deflection was negative. Regarding interaction effect of race by community size, deflection among blacks tends to decrease as community size increases; while among whites the relationship is direct. Overall, whites experienced greater deflection than blacks.

Hernandez, P.F. and J.S. Picou. Rural Youth Plan Ahead: A Study of the Occupational, Educational, Residential and Marital Expectations of Rural Youth in Louisiana. Baton Rouge: Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin No. 640, August, 1969.

Louisiana (Spring 1968)

Respondents
No.: 544
Sex: M,F
Age: 17
Race: W,N
Residence: R

Selection: High school seniors from 20 rural schools in Louisiana.

Variables
(D) Occupational expectations ("occupational plans")

(I) Race;
(C) Sex

Results: Most of the male high school seniors evidenced relatively high occupational orientations, professional occupations being chosen most often. These high-level orientations were similar, regardless of race. Occupational plans for females fell primarily into "professional" and "clerical-sales" grouping, again similar profiles being noted for both races. Most males planned post-high school education with over half expecting a college degree. More black females than white planned on post-high school training and graduating from a four-year college. Overall, black and white males had similar future residence plans with most expecting urban residence. Those planning on rural residence for the most part planned to reside in urban areas, particularly large metropolitan areas. White females planned to reside in rural farm and non-farm areas more than white males - at or beyond age 25. Most females desired marriage before age 24 with white females tending to desire marriage earlier than blacks. Most all males desired to have from 2-4 children; females varied from blacks expecting only two to many white females expecting five or more. Finally, most respondents indicated primary concern for education in contrast to income or material possessions. Still less concern was shown for founding a family and having children.

0036

Picou, J. Steven and Henry T. Azuma. "Occupational and Educational Projections of Deep-South Delinquent and Non-delinquent Black Males." Paper read at the Thirty-third annual meeting of the Southern Sociological Society held in Atlanta, Georgia, April 1970.

Baton Rouge (April 1969)

Respondents
No.: 141
Sex: M
Age: Grade 9
Race: N
Residence: U

Selection: Questionnaires were administered to 73 incarcerated students in all-black juvenile institution; a non-institutionalized random sample of 68 students from the junior high schools within Baton Rouge.

Variables

(D) Occupational Aspirations
Occupational Expectations
Educational Aspirations
Educational Expectations
Status Projection Congruency

(I) Whether or not respondent was a delinquent or non-institutionalized student.

SES

Results: Respondents from both delinquent and non-delinquent groups had similarly disadvantaged backgrounds. Regarding occupational aspirations, large proportions of both groups desired future glamorous occupations. Slightly more non-delinquent than delinquent youth aspired to skilled occupations; however, in general no significant differences were observed between the occupational goals of the two groups. Occupational expectations were similar to the pattern for aspirations. A tendency was noted for both delinquent and non-delinquent black males to have similar "high-status" occupational aspirations and expectations. Aspirants to high-status occupations were more certain of attainment than aspirants to low status occupations. Educational aspirations were generally high, though a slightly greater proportion of the non-delinquent youth than delinquents had "high" educational aspirations. This disparity increased regarding educational expectations. Most all respondents were confident of goal attainment, regardless of the level of educational orientation. Most respondents were oriented to high-level occupational and educational orientations.

Picou, J.S., A.G. Cosby, J.W. Lemke and H.T. Azuma. "Occupational Projections and Perceived Blockage Factors: A Delinquent, Non-Delinquent Comparison of Louisiana Black Males." Paper presented at the annual meetings of the Louisiana Academy of Science, Lake Charles, Louisiana, April, 1970.

Louisiana (April, 1970)

Respondents

No.: 141
Sex: M
Age: Grade 9
Race: N
Residence: U

Selection: Sample of 73 students incarcerated at an all-black juvenile institution near Baton Rouge and a non-institutional sample of 68 students from all-black junior high schools in the immediate Baton Rouge area.

Variables

(D) Occupational aspirations; Occupational expectations; Goal Blockage Factors (finances, schooling, race, etc.)

(I) Delinquent vs. non-delinquent

Results: Both delinquent and non-delinquent respondents evidenced generally high-prestige occupational goals. A majority of the males in both subsamples desired to enter future occupations in "professional" and "glamour" categories; while slightly more non-delinquent than delinquent youth desired future employment in "skilled" jobs. Few respondents aspired to low occupational level of "operative" and "unskilled workers." Most respondents perceived a lack of money for higher education as an impediment to attaining their occupational goals. More delinquents than non-delinquents felt that the absence of technical schools or college near their permanent residence would impede realization of their occupational aspirations. More delinquents than non-delinquents felt their race, individual intellectual capabilities, and poor job opportunities in their communities would impede occupational goal attainment. Regarding expectations, delinquents evidenced generally higher occupational expectations than non-delinquents. Most non-delinquents expected future jobs in "middle-level" or "intermediate" categories, while most delinquents expected future "high-level" or "professional" occupations.

Picou, J.S., G.S. Tracy and P.F. Hernandez. "Occupational Projections of Louisiana Black High School Seniors," Education and Urban Society, (August, 1970), pp. 459-468.

Louisiana (1968-69)

Respondents
No.: 264
Sex: M,F
Age: Grade 12
Race: N
Residence: R (NM), U

Selection: Small Negro high school in four non-metropolitan parishes and a random sample of the seniors from two all-Negro schools in Baton Rouge.

Variables
(D) Occupational aspirations; Occupational expectations (modification of census classification)

(I) Residence;
(C) Sex

Results: About half the males in both residence categories aspired to professional occupations. No significant differences were observed in the overall comparison of occupational aspirations of rural and urban black males. Occupational aspirations of rural and urban males expected to enter higher level "professional" and "skilled" occupations, while rural males expected lower level "operative" employment as well. However, despite the tendency for urban males to have higher expectations, no significant difference between rural and urban subsamples was found. Collapsing varied occupational categories into either blue or white-collar groupings revealed that most respondents of both sexes aspired to white collar jobs, and evidenced a negative shift in expectations. Females of both residence groupings evidenced higher orientations for white collar jobs while males evidenced an orientation toward blue collar occupations.

Picou, J.S. and P.F. Hernandez. "Perceived Sources of Personal Aid and Influence for the Occupational Aspirations of Black High School Seniors: A Rural-Urban Comparison." Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Association of Southern Agricultural Workers, Rural Sociology Section, Memphis, Tennessee, February, 1970.

Louisiana (1968-69)

Respondents

No.: 264
Sex: M,F
Age: Grade 12
Race: N
Residence: R,U

Selection: The rural part of the sample consisted of 157 students attending small, all-black high schools in four non-metropolitan parishes and the urban sample (107) was from two large all-black high schools in the Baton Rouge metropolitan area.

Variables

(D) Perceived influence of five primary contacts (parents, relatives, friends, teachers, high school counselor) on occupational aspirations

(I) Sex; Residence

Results: Generally, parents were found to be the most helpful primary contacts for rural and urban, male and female respondents. In every residence and sex category, parents were viewed as "most helpful" by the students in occupational goal formation, with teachers rated as next most helpful of the primary contacts. Significantly more rural than urban respondents thought teachers were helpful in occupational goal formation. No sex and residence variations in the amount of help provided by relatives were observed; relatives apparently have little influence on goal formation. Only rural males acknowledged "friends" as being very helpful in goal formation. Though guidance counselors were generally of little help to most respondents, they were somewhat more influential for rural than urban respondents.

Picou, J.S. "The Occupational Projections of Selected Louisiana Negro Youth: A Rural-Urban Comparison." Unpublished Master's thesis, Louisiana State University, 1969.

Louisiana (1968-69)

Respondents
No.: 264
Sex: M,F
Age: Grade 12
Race: N
Residence: R,U

Selection: High school seniors randomly selected from four rural Negro schools located in non-metropolitan areas and from two large Negro high schools within the city of Baton Rouge.

Variables
(D) Occupational aspiration; Occupational expectation; Anticipatory deflection; Sources of aid for occupational decisions (helpfulness of parents, other relatives, friends, teachers, and guidance counselor)

(I&C) Residence; Sex

Results: Generally the respondents had high occupational aspirations, most desiring occupations in the "professional" category. No significant difference existed between occupational aspirations of rural and urban Negro youth, regardless of sex. Overall, the occupational expectations of Negro males were high regardless of residence. Females also evidenced similarly high expectations, and anticipated employment at higher occupational levels than males. This finding may be due to the effect of occupational sex roles upon males. Anticipatory goal deflection was evidenced by slightly more than a third of the respondents and was mostly negative. No difference in amount of deflection by residence was found. Regarding personal sources of aid for occupational decisions, parents and teachers were considered "very helpful" for decisions more frequently than other personal contacts. Relatives, friends, and guidance counselors were acknowledged as having been of "some help" by most of the students. Proportionately more rural students than urban considered teachers as "very helpful" for occupational decisions. Males within both residence samples reported teachers "very helpful" more often than did females. Also, a significantly greater proportion of rural males reported friends as "very helpful" in making occupational decisions. Finally, rural respondents felt guidance counselors were more helpful than did urban respondents.

SERIES D

STUDIES OF MISSISSIPPI YOUTH

0042

Cosby, A.G. and J.S. Picou. "Agricultural Students and Anticipatory Occupational Goal Deflection." Rural Sociology (June 1971) pp. 211-214.

Mississippi (1965)

Respondents

No.: 147
Sex: M
Age: University undergraduates
Race: W
Residence: R,U

Selection: A simple random sample of undergraduates enrolled in the college of Agriculture at Mississippi State University.

Variables

(D) Occupational aspirations;
Occupational expectations;
Anticipatory occupational goal deflection (AOGD).

(I) Father's occupation;
Father's income;
Father's education;
Size of farm
Academic performance

Results: The research plan classified the occupational aspirations and expectations of the respondents according to a 3-way classification scheme, determination of type and extent of AOGD measured by the 3-way classification, and an investigation of the relationships between AOGD and college academic performance and SES. The 3 dimensions of the classification involved are level, field, and enterprise dimension. This allowed a broad analysis of AOGD in terms of various ranking of occupations. The results indicate that the extent of AOGD may be consistent across numerous subpopulations and age groups. Also, it appears very likely that AOGD experienced on the vertical or level dimension may be a source for more intensive frustration than AOGD experienced on either the field or enterprise horizontal dimensions. Finally, the overall negative AOGD observed differs from the mixed patterns of AOGD observed in previous studies of high school youth.

Vanlandingham, C.L. "Relationships of Occupational Aspirations of Youth to Selected Social Variables in Two Mississippi Counties." Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Mississippi State University, 1969.

Noxubee and Hancock Counties, Mississippi (Spring, 1966)

Respondents
No.: 235
Sex: M, F
Age: Grade 10
Race: N, W
Residence: NM

Selection: Random sample of all H.S. sophomores from two rural counties selected to represent widely divergent socio-economic conditions.

Variables
(D) Occupational aspirations (modification of Census classification)

(I) County of residence:
Educational aspirations;
Perception of opportunity restrictions;
Sex;
Race

Results: All students had relatively high occupational aspirations except the Negro students in one low S.E.S. county. Multivariate analysis yielded the following variables relationships to occupational aspirations: educational aspirations - most positive; race - positive; sex - positive; county - none. The combination of educational aspirations, race, and sex accounted for almost 2/3 of the occupational variation. Perception of opportunity was positively and significantly related to occupational aspirations. Sex and race appeared to be more important, followed by educational aspirations and perception of opportunity.

SERIES E

STUDIES OF SOUTH CAROLINA YOUTH

0045

Boyd, Virlyn A. "Aspirations, Expectations, and Attitudes of South Carolina High School Students." Clemson, South Carolina: Clemson University, Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, September, 1970.

South Carolina (1966-67 and 1968-69 - Longitudinal)

Respondents

No.: (1966-67) Sophomores - 5,400
(1968-69) Seniors - 4,376
Paired Sample - 3,497

Sex: M, F
Age: Grades 10 and 12
Race: W, N
Residence: R,U

Selection: All 10th grade students (1966-67) enrolled in 42 public high schools located in 26 of the 46 counties in South Carolina. Twenty-five of the schools were classified as predominantly white and 17 as nonwhite.

Variables

(D) Occupational aspirations;
Educational expectations
Educational aspirations

(I) Race;
Age (Soph. and Sr.);
(C) Sex

Results: Occupational Aspirations: Generally, aspirations to higher status occupations increased over time, although for all types of youth changes of both + and - nature were common. Comparisons with Census Bureau statistics reveal fewer jobs available in higher status occupations than aspirants; thus many students will be unable to realize their aspirations.

Educational Aspirations and Expectations: Educational aspirations were high with almost 2/3 of the students aspiring to college; however expectations were generally lower than aspirations regarding post-high school education. Twice as many students expected to terminate their education upon graduation from high school as aspired to do the same. More white than non-white students aspired to post-high school education. The major racial difference was at the technical-vocational school level with more non-white than white aspirants.

Boyd, V.A. and J.S. Lytle. "Changes in Educational Aspirations from Sophomore Year to Senior Year of a State-Wide Sample of South Carolina High School Students." Paper presented at the Association of Southern Agricultural Workers meetings, Memphis, Tennessee, February, 1970.

South Carolina (1966-67, 1968-69 - Longitudinal)

Respondents
No.: 5,400 Sophomores (1966-67)
4,346 Seniors (1968-69)
3,497 Paired Questionnaires
Sex: M, F
Age: Grades 10 and 12
Race: W, NW
Residence:

Selection: Statewide sample of sophomores (1966-67) and seniors (1968-69) in South Carolina high schools.

Variables
(D) Educational aspirations (stability of aspirations from sophomore to senior year in high school)

(I) Age;
Race;
Sex;
Size of school;
Presence of guidance counselors in the schools

Results: Generally aspirations increased and decreased about equally over time; for all types of youth changes of both a + and - nature were common. The following variable's relationships to aspiration change were noted: race - none;sex - weak; size of school - inverse; guidance vs. non-guidance counseling - weak.

0047

Knapp, M. and V.A. Boyd. "Counter-Normative Expectations of Adolescents Who Plan to Never Marry." Presented at the annual meeting of Southwestern Sociological Association, March 26, 1971.

South Carolina (1966-1967)

Respondents
No.: Not given
Sex: M
Age: High School Sophomores
Race: W,NW
Residence: R

Selection: A sample of high school sophomores stratified by race and size of school from South Carolina. The sample was proportional to the total number of tenth graders in the state.

Variables
(D) Educational, occupational, and marital expectations

(I) Race;
Socio-economic status;
Residence;
Familial structure.

Results: Marriage expectations were dichotomized into those planning to marry and those planning not to marry. No relationship was found between race and whether the respondent planned to marry or not. Blacks and whites have nearly identical proportions expecting to marry. There was a slight relationship between marriage expectations and residence. Rural residence is associated with a slight tendency to plan to not marry. Educational and occupational plans were associated with a higher frequency of planning to never marry. Expecting to attain only minimal educational and occupational levels tends to make adhering to the marriage norm much more problematical. Also, where the family's major wage earner is someone other than the father or where the family unit is not intact, there is a slight tendency to plan to never marry. Thus, adolescents planning to never marry were more likely to come from a rural backgound and were more likely to come from a blue collar family where the major wage earner was someone other than the father.

Knapp, M. and V.A. Boyd. "Family Size Preferences Among Black-White Adolescents in the South." Paper presented at the annual meetings of the National Council on Family Relations, Chicago, October, 1970.

South Carolina (1966-1967)

Respondents
No.: 5367
Sex: M, F
Age: Grade 10
Race: W, N
Residence: R (F, NF), U

Selection: Tenth graders from both predominantly white and all black high schools in South Carolina.

Variables
(I) Educational expectations

(D) Family expectations

(D) Family expectations (number of children expected)

(I) Race;
Residence;
Sex;
School Composition

Results: Generally, Negro male adolescents tended to have the highest fertility expectations while Negro females tended to have the lowest fertility expectations. White adolescents of both sexes had similar expectations as to the number of children expected. For the white respondents, family size expectations are highest for those from urban residence and for those with college plans. Racial composition of the school was not found to be significantly related to fertility expectations of either Negro males or females.

Knapp, M. and E. Hammer. "Racial Composition of Southern Schools and Adolescent Educational and Occupational Aspirations and Expectations." Paper presented at the annual meetings of the Association of Southern Agricultural Workers, Memphis, January, 1970.

South Carolina (1966-67)

Respondents
No.: 5319
Sex: M, F
Age: Grade 10
Race: W, N
Residence: R (OC, Village), U (2500+)

Selection: State-wide sample of Negro and white high school sophomores from non-integrated and partially integrated schools.

Variables
(D) Occupational aspirations;
Occupational expectations;
Occupational anticipatory deflection

(I&C) Race;
(I) Racial composition of schools (all black, all white, predominately white with 1-22% black)

(D) Educational aspirations;
Educational expectations;
Educational anticipatory deflection

Results: Both black and white students attending predominantly white schools tended to have higher educational and occupational orientations than did black and white students attending all-black and all-white schools respectively. Generally, attendance at a predominantly white school is associated with higher levels of educational and occupational orientations; however, attending an all-black or all-white school is associated with lower levels of orientations. Black students generally evidenced higher aspirations and expectations than the white students except in regard to occupational aspirations, where whites aspired higher than did the blacks.

SERIES F

STUDIES OF TEXAS YOUTH

0051

Alam, B.A. "Perception of Opportunity and Occupational Expectations: A Racial Comparison of Rural Youth." Paper presented at the annual meetings of the Southwestern Sociological Association, Dallas, April, 1968.

Texas (1966)

Respondents
No.: 251
Sex: M
Age: Grade 10
Race: W,N
Residence: R

Selection: High school sophomores from 3 East Texas counties which were all-rural and contained high proportions of Negroes and low-income families.

Variables

(D)	Occupational expectation	(I)	Perception of Opportunity; Race
(D)	Perception of opportunity	(I)	Race

Results: Negro youth evidence a greater awareness of united occupational opportunity than white youth. Negro boys seem to perceive less opportunity than white boys with respect to factors as economic opportunity and racial status. The races do not differ greatly regarding perception of job opportunities, educational facilities, and family support. Although no conclusive statement could be made regarding whether or not Negro youth have lower levels of occupational expectation than white youth, it would appear that Negroes do not have lower levels when viewed collectively. The hypothesis that a positive relationship exists between perception of opportunity and occupational expectation for both racial groupings was not adequately supported by the data.

0052

Ameen, B.A. "Occupational Status Orientations and Perceptions of Opportunity: A Racial Comparison of Rural Youth from Depressed Areas." Unpublished Master's thesis, Texas A&M University, October 1967.

Texas (1966)

Respondents
No.: 251
Sex: M
Age: Grade 10
Race: W,N
Residence: R

Selection: High school sophomores from 3 East Central Texas counties which were all rural and had relatively high proportions of Negroes and low-income families.

Variables
(D) Occupational aspiration; Occupational expectation; Anticipatory deflection Perception of opportunity

(I) Race

Results: Both Negro and white youth had generally high occupational goals and expectations. More Negroes than whites had low aspirations. Regarding occupational expectations, more Negroes than whites had high expectations as well as low expectations, with whites more often having intermediate level expectations. A third of both races experienced anticipatory deflection from occupational aspirations. The rate of positive deflection was much higher for Negroes than whites, and Negroes experienced a greater magnitude of both positive and negative deflection than did whites. Negroes consistently perceived more impediments to their occupational goals than did whites with the most meaningful Negro-white differences regarding dimensions of opportunity being observed for racial status and economic opportunity. Items on family, existence of job opportunities, and educational facilities did not demonstrate significant differences. Both Negro and white boys considered the following as impediments to occupational goal attainment, in decreasing order of magnitude: 1. Inability to attend technical school or college; 2. Lack of job opportunities in the community; 3. Lack of knowledge about existing opportunities. However, it should be noted that substantial proportions of both the races perceived high opportunity and few perceived low opportunity.

Juarez, R.Z. "Educational Status Orientations of Mexican American and Anglo American Youth in Selected Low-Income Counties of Texas." Unpublished Master's thesis, Texas A&M University, August, 1968.

Texas (1966-1967)

Respondents
No.: 596 274
Sex: M,F M,F
Age: Grade 10
Race: MA Anglos
Residence: Predominantly R

Selection: Two populations of high school sophomores from 7 Texas counties. The South Texas counties had high proportions of Mexican Americans, low levels of income, and high proportions of rural residents The East Texas sample differed mainly in reference to type of ethnic concentration-larger proportions of Anglos and Negroes.

Variables
(D) Educational aspirations; Intensity of Aspirations; Educational expectations; Certainty of expectations; Anticipatory goal defelection

(I) Sex; Race

Results: The Mexican American boys and girls were very similar in their educational status orientations as follows: 1. Evidenced high educational aspirations of strong intensity; 2. Both sexes expected similarly high education levels with large proportions of both sexes being relatively unsure of their educational expectations; 3. Similar and substantially large proportions of boys and girls experienced goal deflection which was both mostly negative and within one degree of the original orientation. By ethnicity and sex, the following differences were observed: 1. Anglo boys had higher educational aspirations than Mexican American males, while the reverse was true for females; 2. Strength of desires for educational levels was similarly strong for both groups of girls while Mexican American boys' desires were stronger over time than those of Anglo boys; 3. Anglo boys had higher educational expectations than Mexican American boys, while the reverse was true for females; 4. Anglo boys and girls generally felt more certain of their educational expectations than their Mexican American counterparts; 5. While Mexican American youth experienced more anticipatory deflection than Anglo youth and were more often positively deflected, most deflection for both groups was negative.

Juarez, R.Z. and W.P. Kuvlesky. "Ethnic Group Identity and Orientations Toward Educational Attainment: A Comparison of Mexican American and Anglo Boys." Paper presented at the annual meetings of the Southwestern Sociological Association, Dallas, April, 1968.

Texas (1966, 1967)

Respondents
No.: 433
Sex: M
Age: Grade 10
Race: W,MA
Residence: R

Selection: High school sophomores from East and South Texas counties characterized by a high frequency of family poverty and a proportionately high concentration of ethnic minorities (Negroes in East Texas and Mexican Americans in South Texas).

Variables
(D) Educational aspirations;
Intensity of aspirations;
Educational expectations;
Certainty of expectations;
Anticipatory goal deflection

(I) Race

Results: The educational goal levels of both groups were similarly high, with more than half of both groupings desiring at least a college degree. Generally, Anglo youth tended to have higher educational expectations than their Mexican American counterparts and the two groups diverged much more regarding expectations than aspirations. Even so, Mexican American youth still generally expected relatively high levels of educational attainment. Expectations of both groups were similar as follows: 1. most of both groups expected a college or university degree; 2. few anticipated quitting high school before graduation; 3. vocational training and/or junior college work was expected. Mexican American youth indicated a stronger desire for their goals while Anglo boys felt more certain of achieving their anticipated education. Any goal deflection observed was mostly negative for both groups, Mexican Americans experiencing the most anticipatory deflection.

Kuvlesky, W.P. and J. Dameron. "Adolescents' Perceptions of Military Service as a Vehicle for Social Mobility: A Racial Comparison of Rural Youth." Journal of Vocational Behavior, 1 (January, 1971), pp.57-67.

Texas (Spring, 1966)

Respondents
No.: 218
Sex: M
Age: Grade 10
Race: N,W
Residence: R

Selection: All male, high school sophomores in three all-rural non-metropolitan counties of East Texas

Variables
(I) Occupational aspirations

(D) Aspirations for military service;
Expectations for military service;
Certainty of military expectations;
Attitudes toward military service;
(I) Race;
Educational aspirations;
(I&C) Socio-economic Status

Results: Negro and white youth were generally positive about military service and lower class youth with high aspirations differed little from other youth in their orientations toward military service. Negro and white rural boys were more alike than not in their orientations and projections for military service. Similarities were observed as follows: 1. Most desired military service and had a strong positive attitude toward it; 2. Almost all expected to be involved in some type of military status; 3. A majority were uncertain about their expected involvement. The major racial difference was of a qualitative nature: though Negro youth were not more positively oriented toward military service, they did anticipate more active full-time involvement in the military than did white youth.

Kuvlesky, W.P. and J. Pelham. "Community of Residence Aspirations and Expectations of Rural Youth: Implications for Action." Proceedings, Association of Southern Agricultural Workers, New Orleans, January, 1967.

East Texas (Spring, 1966)

Respondents
No.: 484
Sex: M,F
Age: Grade 10
Race: W,N
Residence: R

Selection: High School sophomores from 3 East Texas counties characterized by rural, non-metropolitan, and low-income residents with a high proportion of Negroes.

Variables
(D) Residence aspirations (for size of place and proximity to a city)
Intensity of residence aspirations;
Residence expectations;
Certainty of residence expectations

(I) Race; Sex

Results: Negro youth aspired to live in large cities much more frequently than white youth; and conversely, white youth more often desired to live in the country and in small cities. Generally, relatively small proportions of any race-sex grouping desired to live away from a city. For all race-sex groupings, a majority or near majority of youth were judged to have weak residence aspirations. However, a substantial minority of all groupings had strong aspirations. White girls desired residence in both the small and large city to a markedly greater extent than white boys. Similar differences were observed for Negro youth, but they were not statistically significant. White boys uniquely desired country residence in general, and farm residence in particular, to a much greater extent than any other grouping. Regarding residential expectations, the findings were similar to those noted for aspirations. One exception is that Negro boys expect urban status more frequently than Negro girls. However this difference was slight and not statistically significant. A slight but consistent trend was observed for all respondent groupings, except Negro females, to expect urban status to a greater extent than it was desired. Marked deflection was noted from rural goals toward expectations of residence in a city. Regarding expectations of location relative to a city, for every grouping except Negro girls there is a slight gain in the proportion expecting to live in a city and decrease in the proportion expecting to live near a city. Regarding certainty of expectations, approximately half of each race-sex grouping felt sure about their anticipated residence status.

Kuvlesky, W.P. and S. Wages. "Differences in the Occupational and Educational Projections of Mexican American High School Students and Dropout Age Peers." Paper presented at the annual meetings of the Southwestern Sociological Association, Dallas, March, 1970.

South Texas (?)

Respondents

No.: 675
Sex: M,F
Age: Grade 10
Race: M-A
Residence: NM

Selection: About 600 high school sophomores and 75 dropout age peers in four rural Texas counties near the Mexican border.

Variables

(D) Educational aspirations; Intensity of aspirations; Educational expectations; Certainty of expectations; Anticipatory educational goal deflection

(I) School status (in school vs/dropout)

Results: In general, high school sophomores maintained higher orientations and a stronger intensity of desire for their status goals than dropouts. School dropouts had lower aspirations and expectations for both job and educational achievement than did the students. No difference was observed between the groups concerning rate of anticipatory goal defection. While evidencing little difference regarding intensity of desire for job goals, the two groups did differ in intensity of educational aspiration, the dropouts indicating generally weaker desires. Regarding certainty of occupational and educational expectations, the students were more certain about their expected occupations.

Kuvlesky, W.P. and M. Lever. "Occupational Goals, Expectations, and Anticipatory Goal Deflection Experienced by Negro Girls Residing in Low-Income Rural and Urban Places." Paper presented at the annual meetings of the Southwestern Sociological Society, Dallas, March, 1967.

Texas (1966)

Respondents
No: 269
Sex: F
Age: Grade 10
Race: N
Residence: R,U

Selection: The rural sample came from three East Texas counties characterized by disproportionately high numbers of Negroes and low-income families. The urban sample was taken from a Negro high school in a low-income section of Houston.

Variables
(D) Occupational aspirations; Occupational expectations; Anticipatory goal deflection

(I) Residence

Results: Generally, the occupational status orientations of rural and urban Negro girls are very similar. Regarding goals, expectations, or anticipatory deflection, no extreme differences were observed between the two groupings of respondents. The majority of the girls aspired to and anticipated white collar jobs and high prestige positions of this type. However, expectations were generally less than aspirations. Few of either grouping aspired or expected to become housewives, operatives, or unskilled workers. Both groups anticipated goal deflection, which was usually negative, to about an equal degree. Several meaningful rural-urban differences were observed: 1. Fewer rural girls held goal and expectation levels-most aspiring to, and even more strongly expecting, blue-collar jobs; 2. Generally the differences were greater regarding expectations rather than goals; 3. Rural girls had a slightly higher rate of negative deflection.

Kuvlesky, W.P. and G.W. Ohlendorf. "Occupational Status Orientations of Negro Boys: A Rural-Urban Comparison." Paper presented at the annual meetings of the Rural Sociological Society, Miami Beach, August, 1966.

Texas (1966)

Respondents
No.: 205
Sex: M
Age: Grade 10
Race: N

Selection: All high school sophomore boys in 3 rural low-income East Texas counties comprised the rural part of the sample. The urban part consisted of a 50% sample of all sophomore homerooms in an all-Negro high school in a low-income area of Houston.

Variables
(D) Occupational aspirations; Intensity of occupational aspirations; Occupational expectations; Anticipatory occupational goal deflection

(I) Residence

Results: Although a large majority of rural and urban boys desired white-collar jobs, urban youth aspired to high-prestige professional positions at a rate three times greater than rural boys. In addition, urban youths also desired lower-prestige professional and technical jobs more often than rural youth. Conversely, rural boys selected low-prestige jobs, both blue and white-collar much more frequently than their urban counterparts. A finding of special significance is that only two boys desired to farm. Even though large numbers of both rural and urban Negro boys had high goal levels, urban boys generally had higher occupational aspirations than rural boys. Expectations of both groups were generally high, with urban youth evidencing higher occupational expectations more frequently and expectations of lower-status positions less frequently than rural boys. Approximately one-third of both rural and urban groupings experienced anticipatory deflection, most of which was negative. Thus, both rural and urban boys who experienced deflection tended to have expectations of lower prestige than their aspirations indicated. Rural boys experienced a proportional rate of positive deflection twice as high as that of urban boys.

Kuvlesky, W.P. and J.T. Pelham. "Place of Residence Projections of Rural Youth: A Racial Comparison." Social Science Quarterly, 50, (June, 1970), pp. 166-176.

Texas (1966)

Respondents
No.: 484
Sex: M,F
Age: Grade 10
Race: W,N
Residence: R

Selection: High School sophomores in three East Texas counties which were economically depressed and contained disproportionately high numbers of Negroes.

Variables
(D) Residence aspirations;
Strength of residence aspirations;
Residence expectations;
Certainty of residence expectations;
Residence anticipatory deflection

(I) Race;
Sex;
(C) SES

Results: Aspirations -- Generally, few youth of any race-sex type desired to live in a small town or on a farm. Clear racial differences existed in preferences for location near a city. More Negro youth desired not to live in a city than white youth. Uniquely, more white boys desired not to live in a city than any others. Though most all residence aspirations were weak, a minority of all groupings had strong aspirations.

Expectations - Generally, the findings were similar to those for aspirations. A slight but consistent trend was noted for all groupings, except Negro females, to expect urban status more than it was desired. This trend is particularly marked for white males. Marked deflection was noted from rural goals toward expectations of residence in a city, Whites evidencing greater goal deflection than Blacks. SES does not account for any racial differences observed and appears to have little significance for youth's orientations toward place of residence.

Kuvlesky, W.P. "Problems of Rural Youth in the South: Frames of Aspirational Reference, Anticipatory Goal Deflection, and Perception of Opportunity." Proceedings, Association of Southern Agricultural Workers, Louisville, Kentucky, February, 1968.

East Texas (Spring, 1966)

Respondents
No.: 251
Sex: M
Age: Grade 10
Race: N,W
Residence: R

Selection: Male high school sophomores from 3 East Texas counties characterized by rural non-metropolitan, and low-income residents with a high proportion of Negroes.

Variables
(D) Occupational aspirations; Occupational expectations; Anticipatory occupational goal deflection

(I) Race

Results: Mobility orientations of rural boys of both races were similar in the following respects: 1. A majority maintain high goal levels for job income and education, and relatively few were judged to have low goals; 2. The educational goal was valued higher than other goals; 3. A large majority maintain moderately inconsistent frames of reference accounted for mainly by either high income goals or low job goals; 4. Most frames of reference that were consistent were at the highest goal level; 5. A desire to reside in or near a city; 6. Similar, substantial rates of anticipatory deflection from occupational and educational goals existed and in these cases expectations were generally lower than goals; 7. Generally optimistic perceptions of opportunity were observed and the factors perceived to impede opportunity. The most marked aspects were inability to attend technical school or college, lack of job opportunities in the community, and lack of knowledge about existing opportunities. Generally, the Negro and white boys studied had surprisingly similar orientations toward social mobility. On the other hand, several significant racial differences are worthy of note: Negroes generally had higher educational goals but lower job and income goals than white boys. Negroes valued occupational goals more strongly than whites, and Negroes consistently perceived greater impediments to goal attainment that white boys.

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Kuvlesky, W.P., A.S. Obordo, and J.D. Preston. "Racial Differences in Teen-Age Girls' Orientations Toward Marriage: A Study of Youth Living in an Economically Depressed Area of the South." Paper presented at the annual meetings of the Southern Sociological Society, New Orleans, April, 1969.

East Texas (Spring, 1966)

Respondents
No.: 233
Sex: F
Age: Grade 10
Race: W,N
Residence: R

Selection: All high school sophomore girls in three rural counties with disproportionately high numbers of Negroes and low-income families.

Variables
(D) Amount of work desired after marriage;
Amount of work expected after marriage

(I) Race;
(C) SES (Occupation of head of household)

Results: The findings indicated the following significant racial differences and similarities: 1. Both Negro and white girls desired and expected small families - a mean of three children; 2. Negro girls desired marriage significantly later than white girls; 3. A large majority of both racial grouping both desired and expected to work after marriage; 4. White girls generally preferred to work outside the home only until the arrival of children, while over half the Negro girls desired to continue work outside the home after the arrival of children; 5. When orientations of each racial group were compared, an aspiration to expectation drift towards less full-time employment was observed.

A finding of major significance was that the racial differences persisted even when SES was controlled.

Kuvlesky, W.P., K. Thomas, and B. Campbell. "Social Ambitions of Negro Boys and Girls from a Metropolitan Ghetto." Paper presented as the annual meeting of the Texas Academy of Science, Arlington, Texas, 1969.

Texas (1966)

Respondents
No.: 281
Sex: M,F
Age: Grade 10
Race: N
Residence: U

Selection: Sophomores from a large all-Negro high school serving a low-income Negro area in Houston.

Variables
(D) Educational aspirations;
Occupational aspirations;
Income aspirations;
Residence aspirations;
Goal hierarchies

(I) Sex

Results: Regarding desired income, Negro boys indicated higher level goals than Negro girls although most respondents of both sexes maintained high income goals and few held low income goals. A majority of both sexes held high occupational goals and of the few who held low aspirations, more males than females were oriented in this direction. In general, more males than females held high educational goals; over three-fourths of the males desired "high" or "very high" levels while few girls did so. However, a large proportion of the females held moderate goals. A majority of the respondents desired to finish college and most wanted post-high school training. The general preference of the Negro youth was to live in or near a very large city. Regarding goal hierarchies, both sexes listed education as most important followed by occupation, income, and residence.

Kuvlesky W.P. and W.K. Upham. "Social Ambitions of Teen-Age Boys Living in an Economically Depressed Area of the South: A Racial Comparison." Paper presented at the annual meetings of the Southern Sociological Society, Atlanta, Georgia, March, 1967.

Texas (1966)

Respondents
No.: 251
Sex: M
Age: Grade 10
Race: W,N
Residence: R

Selection: Male sophomores from high schools in 3 East Texas counties characterized by low-income families and by a high proportion of non-white residents.

Variables
(D) Educational aspirations;
Occupational aspirations;
Income aspirations;
Residence aspirations;
Values

(I) Race

Results: Although most respondents of both races had high goals, the Negro boys generally had somewhat lower levels of occupational aspiration than the white youth. The proportions of Negroes having very high, high, and intermediate levels were slightly but consistently lower than those for whites. Proportionately three times as many Negroes as whites had low levels of aspiration. But Negroes and whites ranked their occupational goals second in importance to educational goals, and above income and residence goals, respectively. The mean ranking of educational goals was higher for Negroes than for whites, while the mean ranking for occupational goals of Negroes was lower than for whites.

Kuvlesky, W.P. and N.L. Jacob. "Specificity of Adolescents' Occupational Status Projections: An Empirical Evaluation Based on a Study of Negro and White Rural Youth." Paper presented at the annual meetings of the Southern Sociological Society, New Orleans, April, 1969.

East Texas (1966)

Respondents
No.: 484
Sex: M,F
Age: Grade 10
Race: N,W
Residence: R

Selection: High school sophomores from 3 East-Central Texas counties which were all rural and had relatively high proportions of Negroes and low-income families.

Variables

(D) Specificity of occupational aspiration
Specificity of occupational expectation

(I) Race;
Sex;
Age;
SES;
Place of residence;
Level of occupational aspirations
Level of occupational expectations;
Anticipatory occupational goal deflection;
Number of siblings;
Sibling location

Results: The major findings are as follows: 1. White youth demonstrated a greater degree of specification of status projections than Negro youth; 2. Females indicated a greater degree of specificity than males; 3. Expectations were consistently less specific than aspirations; 4. Anticipatory goal deflection was consistently related to specificity of both aspirations (positive deflection-low specificity) and expectations (deflection-low specificity); 5. Level of expectation was associated with specificity of expectation. Variables judged not to be significantly associated with specificity of either aspiration were age, SES, place of residence, number of siblings, sibling location, and level of aspiration.

Kuvlesky, W.P., D.E. Wright, and R.Z. Juarez. "Status Projections and Ethnicity: A Comparison of Mexican American, Negro, and Anglo Youth." Journal of Vocational Behavior, 1 (April, 1971), pp. 137-151.

South and East Texas (1966, 1967)

Respondents
No.: 1080
Sex: M,F
Age: Grade 10
Race: W,N, MA
Residence: NM (predominantly R)

Selection: All Negro and white sophomores in 3 East Texas counties and all Mexican American sophomores in 4 South Texas counties present in school the day of questionnaire administration.

Variables
(D) Occupational aspirations;
Intensity of occupational aspirations;
Occupational expectations;
Certainty of occupational expectations;
Anticipatory occupational goal deflection

(I) Ethnicity (white, Negro, Mexican American);
(C) Sex

Results: The three ethnic groups were generally similar, except in reference to status expectations and intensity of aspiration: Negro youth maintained higher level expectations and Mexican American youth maintained stronger intensity of aspiration. The following consistent patterns of ethnic variability were noted: 1. Mexican youth felt least certain of attaining their expectations; 2. Negro youth held higher educational goals; 3. Anglo youth experienced the least anticipatory deflection.

Kuvlesky, W.P. and V.M. Patella. "Strength of Ethnic Identification and Intergenerational Mobility Aspirations Among Mexican Youth." Paper presented at the annual meetings of the Southwestern Sociological Association, Dallas, March, 1970.

South Texas (Spring, 1967)

Respondents
No.: 526
Sex: M,F
Age: Grade 10
Race: M-A
Residence: R

Selection: Sophomores in seven high schools in four South Texas counties characterized by low-income, rural non-metropolitan residents with a mean adult education level of 5-6 years.

Variables
(I&D) Mobility aspirations (Occupational aspirations compared to job of main breadwinner)

(I&D) Ethnic identification;
(C) Socio-economic status;
Sex

Results: Comparative analysis of "upwardly mobile" and "nonmobile" respondents by ethnicity, SES, and sex and comparison of ethnicity scores by degree of mobility projected for each SES type by sex did not support the following hypothesis: Degree of identification with the Mexican American subculture is inversely related to desire for upward intergenerational mobility. At the same time, in reference to boys, consistent but slight differences in the predicted direction were observed. An extension of analysis demonstrated that "high" or "low" extremes in ethnicity did not generally differentiate the mobile from the nonmobile. Preliminary analysis of the variables involved provided some interesting results: about three-fourths of the respondents desired upward generational mobility, girls consistently utilized English to a greater extent than boys, and use of Spanish for all youth differed situationally in a patterned way.

Obordo, A.S. "Status Orientations Toward Family Development: A Racial Comparison of Adolescent Girls from Low-Income Rural Areas." Unpublished Master's thesis, Texas A & M University, January, 1968.

East Texas (Spring, 1966)

Respondents
No.: 233
Sex: F
Age: Grade 10
Race: N, W
Residence: R

Selection: High school sophomores from 3 rural East Texas counties having a high proportion of Negroes and low-income families.

Variables
(D) Aspirations for age at marriage;
Aspirations for number of children;
Expectations for number of children

(I) Race;

(C) SES

Results: Regarding the total study populations, the Negro and white girls were similar in their orientations in that both groups desired and expected an average of three children and that their husbands would have professional and white-collar occupations. Expectations for both groups were less than aspirations. The following significant racial differences in orientations were noted: (1) White girls generally desired marriage a year-and-a-half earlier than Negro girls; (2) White girls desired and expected a higher income for their future husband than Negro girls, again expectations being less than aspirations; (3) Most whites desired and expected to work only until having children, while most Negroes wanted and expected work even after children. In controlling for social class it was noted that except for the variable, work after marriage, the racial differences observed were even larger than for the total study population. General conclusions were: (1) Race had little effect on girls' orientations toward family size and occupational level of future mate; (2) Race was a significant factor in orientations toward age at marriage, income level of future husband, and work after marriage.

Ohlendorf, G.W. "Educational Goals and Expectations of Rural Youth in East Texas." College Station: Texas A & M University, Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, Texas Youth Study Report #1, May, 1967.

East Texas (Spring, 1966)

Respondents
No.: 469
Sex: M, F
Age: Grade 10
Race: N, W
Residence: R

Selection: Questionnaires were administered to sophomores in 23 high schools in three all-rural East Texas counties not contiguous with any metropolitan areas.

Variables
(D) Educational aspirations; Intensity of aspirations; Educational expectations; Certainty of expectations; Anticipatory educational goal deflection (nature and degree)

(I) Race; Sex

Results: All four race-sex groupings had generally high educational goals. However, Negroes had generally higher educational aspirations than did whites, while aspirations of boys were much higher than those of girls. The differences in aspiration levels were somewhat greater between sexes than between races. Intensity of aspiration was generally strong and similar for all four groupings. Regarding expectations, youth of both races evidenced generally high educational expectations. Again, Negroes had higher expectations than whites, and boys than girls. All groupings evidence similarly high degrees of certainty about educational status attainment. Substantial proportions of both Negro and white boys and girls experienced anticipatory deflection from their educational goals. However, Negroes were more likely to experience anticipatory deflection than whites, while only slight differences were noted by sex for either race. Most deflection was negative; however, markedly more Negroes experienced positive deflection. Negro girls had a generally higher rate of both goal deflection, and more specifically, positive goal deflection.

Ohlendorf, G.W. "Educational Orientations of Rural Youth in Selected Low-Income Counties of Texas." Unpublished Master's thesis, Texas A & M University, May 1967.

Texas (1966)

Respondents
No.: 469
Sex: M, F
Age: Grade 10
Race: W, N
Residence: R

Selection: High School sophomores from 3 East Central Texas counties which were all rural and had relatively high proportions of Negroes and low income families.

Variables
(D) Educational aspirations;
Intensity of educational aspirations;
Educational expectations;
Certainty of expectation;
Anticipatory deflection

(I&C) Race;
Sex

Results: All sex-race groupings had high educational goals. Negroes had generally higher educational aspirations than whites, and the aspirations of boys were generally higher than those of girls. Intensity of aspirations was generally strong and similar for all groupings. Educational expectations of both Negro and white males were higher than expectations of females of either race. All respondents evidenced high degrees of certainty regarding educational expectations. For both aspirations and expectations, male-female differences were greater than those noted for race. Substantial proportions of respondents experienced anticipatory deflection from educational goals--most of which was negative. Negroes were far more likely to experience anticipatory deflection than whites, and only slight differences were noted by sex for either race. Of those respondents who experienced positive goal deflection, the majority were Negro; Negro girls evidenced more goal deflection and, more specifically, positive goal deflection than any other grouping.

Ohlendorf, G.W. and W.P. Kuvlesky. "Racial Differences in the Educational Orientations of Rural Youths." Social Science Quarterly, 49 (September, 1968) pp. 274-283.

Texas (1966)

Respondents

No.: 469
Sex: M, F
Age: Grade 10
Race: W, N
Residence: R

Selection: High school sophomores from 3 East Texas counties with high numbers of Negroes and low-income families.

Variables

(D) Educational aspirations;
Educational expectations;
Anticipatory goal deflection;
Intensity of aspiration;
Certainty of expectation

(I) Race;
Sex

Results: Rural Negro Youth were oriented toward attaining higher levels of education than white youth, both in aspirations and expectations. Regarding graduate work, much larger proportions of Negroes than whites desired and expected this level of education, while more whites desired and expected to terminate their education upon high school graduation. Negro youth were more likely to experience anticipatory deflection. While most deflection was negative for all groupings, larger proportions of Negro youth showed positive deflection. No significant differences were found concerning the intensity of aspirations and certainty of expectation.

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V.M. Patella and W.P. Kuvlesky. "Language Patterns of Mexican Americans: Are the Ambitious Un-Mexican?" Paper presented at the annual meetings of the Rural Sociological Society, Washington, D.C., August, 1970.

South Texas (Spring, 1967)

Respondents
No.: 526
Sex: M, F
Age: Grade 10
Race: M-A
Residence: R

Selection: High school sophomores from 4 South Texas counties near the Mexican border (Dimmit, Maverick, Starr, and Zapata) characterized by high proportions of Mexican Americans, low-income families, and rural, non-metropolitan residents whose average adult education level was 5-6 years

Variables
(D&I) Intergenerational occupational mobility aspirations (occupational aspirations relative to main breadwinner's job)

(I&D) Degree of ethnicity;

(I&C) SES;

(C) Sex

Results: In general, regardless of class of origin, the hypothesis predicting an inverse relationship between ethnicity and rate of occurrence of aspiration for intergenerational mobility was not supported. Regarding specific language patterns and mobility aspirations, no significant differences between the mobile and nonmobile categories of respondents were found on any of the five language items, for either males or females of any SES class. This is congruent with the results utilizing comparative analysis of "upwardly mobile" and "nonmobile" respondents by ethnicity, race, sex, SES, and comparison of ethnicity scores by degree of mobility projected for such SES type by sex.

Pelham, J.T. and B.A. Ameen. "Occupational Status Projections and Perception of Occupational Opportunity of Rural Boys in East Texas." College Station: Texas A&M University, Department of Agricultural Economics and Sociology, Texas Youth Study Report #2, October, 1967.

East Texas (Spring, 1966)

Respondents
No.: 487
Sex: M
Age: Grade 10
Race: N,W
Residence: R

Selection: Questionnaires were administered to sophomores in 23 high schools in three all-rural East Texas counties not contiguous with any metropolitan areas.

Variables
(D) Occupational aspirations;
Occupational expectations;
Anticipatory occupational goal deflection;
Perception of occupational opportunity

(I) Race

Results: Generally, rural males of both races had high occupational aspirations and expectations. However, Negroes were more likely to have low aspirations and expectations than whites. Few of either race expected to farm. The rate of gross anticipatory deflection was found to be very similar for Negro and white youth; approximately one-third of both races had expectations which differed from their aspirations. Most deflection was in the negative direction. Negroes perceived more barriers to their occupational desires than whites, the most meaningful differences being observed for racial status and economic opportunity. Whites were clearly more optimistic about their occupational futures, and very small minorities of either race were genuinely pessimistic. The youths generally agreed that economic barriers, lack of available occupational alternatives, and lack of knowledge about job opportunities were the chief impediments of occupational goal attainment.

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Pelham, J.T. "Residence Goals and Expectations of Rural Youth In East Texas." College Station: Texas A&M University, Department of Agricultural Economics and Sociology, Texas Youth Study Report #3, November, 1967.

East Texas (Spring, 1966)

Respondents
No.: 484
Sex: M,F
Age: Grade 10
Race: N,W
Residence: R

Selection: Questionnaires were administered to sophomores in 23 high schools in three all-rural East Texas counties not contiguous with any metropolitan areas.

Variables
(D) Residence aspirations;
Intensity of aspirations;
Residence expectations;
Certainty of expectations

(I) Race;
Sex

Results: Negro youths clearly desired and expected urban residence to a much greater extent than white youths. A substantial proportion of youths of both races expect to live in some area other than where they desire to live. This is due to the general drift from desires for rural residence to expectations of urban residences. White males were clearly more oriented toward rural living than any other race-sex grouping, both in terms of size of place of residence and in proximity to a city. However, white males experienced the greatest deflection from rural goals to urban expectations. Few youth of either race desired or expected to live in a small town. Most of the respondents had weak desire or certainty of expectation. However, white males were observed to have slightly stronger aspirations than any other race-sex grouping. Females were more likely than males to have weak residence aspirations, even though Negro girls desired residence in a large city more than any other race-sex grouping.

Thomas, K.A. "A Comparison of Teenage Boys' and Girls' Orientations Towards Marriage and Procreation." Paper presented at the annual meetings of the Association of Southern Agricultural Workers, Jacksonville, February, 1971.

East Texas (1968)

Respondents

No.: 353
Sex: M, F
Age: Grade 12
Race: W, N
Residence: R

Selection: High school seniors and their age peers, either H.S. dropouts or academically retarded, residing in economically depressed counties of rural East Texas.

Variables

(D) Family aspirations (age at marriage, work of wife outside home after marriage, number of children);
Intensity of FA (relative importance of marital-family goals);
Family expectations (number of children, work of wife outside home after marriage)

(C) Race;
Sex

Results: The youth expressed a general desire to marry in their early twenties, although Negro and white females desired to marry earlier than their male counterparts. Regardless of sex or race, most of the youth desired and expected from two to four children. However, white boys desired slightly fewer children than white girls. Concerning work outside the home, the male spouse was generally expected to fulfill this function. Regardless of race, girls were more interested in working outside the home until the birth of children. Males were more concerned with the problems of the wife working outside the home at any given period of their marriage. In every sex-race grouping except the Negro males, the central tendency was to rank desire to marry and raise a family moderately relative to other goals. The Negro boys tended to rank these goals low.

Thomas, K.A. and N.L. Jacob. "A Longitudinal Analysis of Change in Occupational and Educational Orientations of East Texas Boys: A Racial Comparison." Paper presented at the annual meetings of the Rural Sociological Society, Washington, D.C., August, 1970.

East Texas (Spring, 1966/Spring, 1968 - longitudinal)

Respondents
No.: 215 (1968)
Sex: M
Age: Grade 10 (1966)
Race: N, W
Residence: R

Selection: Sophomores in all the high schools in three low-income, rural East-Central Texas counties were surveyed in Spring of 1966. Seniors in the same high schools were recontacted in Spring of 1968 or individually during the summer of 1968.

Variables

(D) Educational aspiration in 1968
(D) Educational expectation in 1968
(D) Anticipatory educational goal deflection in 1968
(D) Stability of educational aspirations and expectations, 1966 to 1968
(I) Educational aspiration in 1966; Race
(I) Educational expectation in 1966; Race
(I) Anticipatory educational goal deflection in 1966; Race
(I) Levels of educational aspiration and expectation; Race

Results: Aggregate comparisons indicate little change in occupational or educational status projections over time. However, the Negro boys showed greater expectations. No significant aggregate change in occupational and educational anticipatory deflection over time was noted for either Negro or white youth. Individual analysis reveals a general instability of occupational and educational orientations over time--especially for Negro boys. There was generally more upward than downward deflection over time. Almost without exception, occupational and educational orientations of Negro boys were more stable than whites' at every level of status projections. Generally, occupational aspirations and expectations appeared more dynamic than educational status projections, with occupational orientations tending to shift upward and educational orientations tending to shift downward.

Thomas, K.A. "A Racial Comparison of Developmental Change in Marital-Family Status Projections of Teenage Girls." Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Texas Academy of Science, Nacogdoches, March, 1971.

East Texas (1966/1968 - Longitudinal)

Respondents

No.: 165 (1968)
Sex: F
Age: Grade 10 (1966) and Grade 12 (1968)
Race: N, W
Residence: R

Selection: Longitudinal sample of high school girls residing in economically-depressed areas of rural East Texas.

Variables

(D) Family aspirations (age at marriage, number of children, work outside the home after marriage);
Intensity of aspirations (relative importance of marital-family goals);
Family expectations (number of children, and work outside the home after marriage)

(I) Year interviewed; Race

Results: In both 1966 and 1968, Negro girls expressed a greater desire to work outside the home after marriage--particularly after children--and accorded desire to marry and raise a family of less importance relative to other goals than white girls. On the other hand, the fertility goals of the Negro and white girls were similar; both desired small families. In 1966, Negro girls expressed desires to marry at a later age than whites; no significant racial differences were found in these aspirations in 1968. In both years, the marital-family expectations of the girls were distributed similarly to their aspirations, suggesting the girls perceived few barriers to their goal attainment. Over the 2-year period, the aggregate distributions of aspirations and expectations did not change appreciably for Negro or white girls.

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Thomas, K.A. "Sex Differences in the Projections of Rural Negro and White Youth Towards Marriage and Procreation." Paper presented at the annual meetings of the Southwestern Sociological Association, Dallas, March 25-27, 1971.

Texas (1966 and 1968)

Respondents
No.: Not Given
Sex: M, F
Age: Grade 10 (1966)
Race: W, NW
Residence: R

Selection: Longitudinal sample of high school sophomores residing in economically-depressed areas of rural East Texas.

Variables
(D) Marital and familial status-role aspirations
Marital and familial status-role expectations
Future status attainment

(I) Sex
(I) Race

Results: Few girls in the study adhered to the traditional ideas concerning a "woman's place is in the home." However, the girls still maintained the idea that the role of mother is the most important they would follow, creating total sacrifice of egoistic involvement in job or career for the white girls and at least partial sacrifice for Negro girls. Regarding family size, the projections of Negroes contrast significantly with the large families they came from and the characteristic high fertility rates of Negro populations. The desired age for marriage is too young to permit much time for career preparation and establishment before marriage. This span is slightly greater for Negroes than for white girls.

The similarity of patterned sex differences and similarities suggests that the racial influence on sex differences is viable itself. Observed sex differences and similarities may permeate social class boundaries.

Wages, S., K. Thomas, and W.P. Kuvlesky. "Mexican American Teen-Age School Dropouts: Reasons for Leaving School and Orientations Toward Subsequent Educational Attainment." Paper presented at the Southwestern Sociological Association meetings, Houston, April, 1969.

Texas (1968)

Respondents

No.: 74
Sex: M,F
Age: 17 1/2 years (Mean)
Race: MA
Residence: R

Selection: The dropouts were from 4 counties which had high proportions of Mexican Americans, low levels of mean family income and high proportions of rural residency.

Variables

(D) Educational aspirations;
Educational expectations;
Certainty of expectations;
Reasons for dropping out of school;
Pressure to remain or to return to school
Attitudes toward returning to school

(I) Sex

Results: Mexican American dropouts indicated that poor grades and money were important considerations in their decisions to leave school. Generally, aspirations for most of the dropouts were judged high relative to their situation. Most respondents desired high school graduation or even higher levels of education. About half the boys and a quarter of the girls actually did not expect to attain their goals. While girls' expectations and aspirations were similar, boys indicated markedly lower expectations than aspirations. A majority of the respondents were uncertain about their expectations. Most desired to return and finish school, but few expected to do so.

Wright D.E., Jr. and W.P. Kuvlesky. "Occupational Status Projections of Mexican American Youth Residing in the Rio Grande Valley." Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Southwestern Sociological Association, Dallas, April, 1968.

Texas (May, 1967)

Respondents
No.: 596
Sex: M, F
Age: Grade 10
Race: MA
Residence: R

Selection: High school sophomores from 4 counties in South and Southwest Texas characterized by proportionately high rates of Mexican Americans and proportionately high rates of poverty.

Variables
(D) Occupational aspirations;
Occupational expectations;
Intensity of aspiration;
Certainty of expectation;
Anticipatory goal deflection

(I) Sex

Results: Large proportions of Mexican American youth desired high-level occupations, particularly in "Low Professional" category; relatively few youth desired intermediate or low-level occupations. Differences between occupational aspirations of Mexican American males and females were slight and existed mainly at intermediate levels of occupation where males preferred "skilled" jobs and females preferred "clerical and sales" jobs. Sex differences on intensity of desire were inconsequential, both sexes expressing strong desire for their occupational goals. Regarding expectations, the profiles of Mexican American youth were similar to those for aspirations: expectations were high, but on an aggregate basis were lower than aspirations. The same sex differences noted for aspirations were observed for expectations. Sex differences for certainty of expectation were nonexistent, the majority of both sexes being uncertain of their expectations. Generally, regardless of the particular goal category, most of the youth experienced no anticipatory deflection. However, females tended to experience a greater degree of negative deflection than males.

Wright, D.E., Jr. "Occupational Orientations of Mexican American Youth in Selected Texas Counties." Unpublished Master's thesis, Texas A & M University, August, 1968.

Texas (May 1967)

Respondents
No.: 596
Sex: M, F
Age: Grade 10
Race: MA
Residence: R

Selection: High school sophomores from 4 Texas counties which were predominantly rural and which had exceptionally large proportions of Mexican Americans and low income families living in them.

Variables

(D)	Occupational aspirations; Intensity of occupational aspirations; Occupational expectations; Certainty of expectations	(I)	Sex; Head of household's occupation
(D)	Social mobility aspirations (generational occupational mobility)	(I)	Head of household's occupation
(D)	Job values	(I)	Occupational aspirations
(D)	Occupational aspirations	(I)	Job values
(D)	Anticipatory deflection	(I)	Occupational aspirations

Results: Generally, large proportions of Mexican American youth desired high-level occupations. Differences between the levels of occupational aspiration for males and females were slight; both sexes expressed a strong desire for their occupational goals. Occupational expectations, while generally high, were somewhat lower than aspirations and again, sex differences were slight. Most youth evidenced low levels of certainty of expectations. Little goal deflection was evident, regardless of the particular goal category concerned. Most of the Mexican American Youth desired to be upwardly mobile and tended to desire high level occupations regardless of familial occupational origins. Regarding job values, the respondents placed greatest importance on steady employment, chance to help others, and monetary rewards.

SERIES G

REGIONAL STUDIES OF SOUTHERN YOUTH

Cosby, Arthur. "Black-White Differences in Aspirations Among Deep South High School Students." The Journal of Negro Education, Vol. 40, No. 1, (Winter, 1971).

South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi

Respondents
No.: 5992
Sex: M, F
Age: Grade 10*
Race: N, W
Residence: R, U

Selection: Data were collected from interviews with tenth-grade students, utilizing a standardized schedule designed to measure the occupational aspirations and expectations, as well as other variables.

Variables
(D) Occupational Aspirations

(I) Race

(C) SES: Level father's education
Level father's occupation
Residence
Family Structure

Results: Generally the students evidenced high-level occupational aspirations, regardless of SES. Analysis of the bivariate relationship between aspiration and race revealed that whites had slightly higher occupational aspirations than Negro students. Controlling for selected SES characteristics regarding the relationship between race and aspirations, the researcher failed to find a consistent tendency for whites to express higher aspirations. Of sixteen comparisons made in the control table, black students had higher aspirations in eleven cases and whites in only five cases. This suggests that within groups of students with similar socioeconomic backgrounds, the black students have higher aspirations. Lower-class black students appeared to have higher aspirations than lower-class white students. Where parents' occupation and education were low, black youths tended to have highest aspirations. On the other hand, white students tended toward higher aspirations when parents' occupation and education were high.

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* Although this manuscript reports analysis of high school sophomores (Grade 10), a recheck of the data pooling procedure in the fall of 1974 indicated that approximately one-eighth of the respondents were high school seniors.

Cosby, A. "The Disadvantaged Student, Goal-Blockage, and the Occupational Aspirations of Southern Youth." Paper presented at the annual meetings of the Association of Southern Agricultural Workers, Mobile, February, 1969.

Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina (1966-1967)

Respondents
No.: 8802
Age: Grade 10*
Sex: M, F
Residence: R (F, NF), U, Town

Selection: Tenth grade students from four southern states.

Variables
(D) Occupational aspirations

(I&C) Residence;
Race;
Father's education;
Father's occupation

Results: Generally there was a relatively high proportion of students with high level occupational aspirations in all subclasses. The following variables' relationships to occupational aspirations were noted: father's education - positive, greatest effect; father's occupation - positive; urban residence - positive; race - weak. The composite effect of the variables accounted for less than 1/3 of the variation in occupational aspirations; the remaining 2/3 was unexplained.

* Although this manuscript reports analysis of high school sophomores (Grade 10), a recheck of the data pooling procedure in the fall of 1974 indicated that approximately one-eighth of the respondents were high school seniors.

Cosby, A.G. "Structural Disparity and the Level of Occupational Aspirations of Southern Youth." Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Mississippi State University, 1969.

Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina (1966-67)

Respondents
No.: 8802
Sex: M, F
Age: Grade 10 *
Race: W, NW
Residence: R (F, NF), U (Town, city)

Selection: Tenth grade students from four southern states.

Variables

(D)	Occupational aspirations	(I) (C)	Father's occupation Father's education; Race; Residence; Family structure (complete, incomplete)

Results: Generally occupational aspirations were high for all subclasses, with about 50% of the more disadvantaged youth having high aspirations. The following variables' relationships to occupational aspirations were noted: urban residence - most positive; father's occupation - positive; father's education - positive; race - weak; family structure - weak. Father's occupation, education, and residence taken together accounted for most of the explained variation. Effect estimates for race-residence were not significant. The two social class variables (father's occupation and education) were key variables for whites; while residence effects were greater for non-whites.

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* Although this manuscript reports analysis of high school sophomores (Grade 10), a recheck of the data pooling procedure in the fall of 1974 indicated that approximately one-eighth of the respondents were high school seniors.

A. Cosby and J.S. Picou. "Vocational Expectations of Adolescents in Four Deep-South States." Vocational Guidance Quarterly, (March, 1971), pp. 177-182.

Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina (1966-1967)

Respondents
No.: 8802
Sex:
Age: Grade 10 *
Race: W, NW
Residence: U, Small Town, R

Selection: A South Carolina random sample stratified by school size and predominant race yielded 5796 respondents. Purposive sample techniques in the other states yielded 3006 respondents from counties with low SES levels.

Variables
(D) Occupational expectations (I) (C) Race:
Residence;
SES (Father's occupation);
SES (Father's education)

Results: Slightly more than half of all respondents indicated high-level vocational expectations. The level of expectation among the more disadvantaged students was found to be relatively high. Regarding race and vocational plans, a weak relationship was observed in that slightly more whites than nonwhites had high-level occupational expectations. A direct relationship was observed between the level of vocational expectation and size of community. Students whose fathers worked in high-level occupations had significantly higher vocational plans than others. Likewise, a larger proportion of respondents whose fathers had high levels of educational attainment was found to have high vocational expectation levels.

* Although this manuscript reports analysis of high school sophomores (Grade 10), a recheck of the data pooling procedure in the fall of 1974 indicated that approximately one-eighth of the respondents were high school seniors.

Knapp, M. "Mobility Aspirations and Expectations of Southern Youth." Paper presented at the annual meetings of the Association of Southern Agricultural Workers, Mobile, February, 1969.

Georgia and Texas (1966-1968 - Longitudinal)

Respondents
No.: 832
Sex: M
Age: Grade 10 (1966)
Grade 12 (1968)
Race: W, N
Residence: R, U

Selection: A sample of all-rural Texas youth and of rural and urban Georgia youth from both segregated and integrated high schools.

Variables

(D) Occupational expectations in 1968

(I) Occupational expectations in 1966
(C) Race;
Residence - Texas or Georgia;
Residence - Rural vs. Urban;
Integrated or segregated school

(D) Occupational expectations in 1966

(I) Educational aspirations in 1968;
Educational expectations in 1968;
Alternative occupational expectations in 1968;
Father's occupational status;
High school grade averages;
(C) Race;
Residence - Texas or Georgia;
Residence - Rural vs. Urban;
Integrated or segregated school

Results: For white students from either rural or urban areas, the relationships between level of occupational expectation and other variables such as father's education, level of educational aspiration and expectation, and grade point average all revealed moderately strong correlations. For black students, however, there were some major differences. Their level of occupational expectation was not highly related to father's occupational expectation or to level of educational aspiration and expectation. This may be one of the reasons for the lack of articulation between means-ends for the Negro adolescent. Finally, adolescents questioned during both their sophomore and senior years revealed a high degree of consistency in their occupational expectations.

Lever, M.F. "Selected Occupational Status Projections of Southern Youth: An Analysis by Sex, Race, and Socio-Economic Status." Unpublished Master's thesis, Texas A&M University, 1969.

Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina, and Texas (1966 & 1967)

Respondents
No.: 7738
Sex: M, F
Age: Grade 10*
Race: W, N
Residence: NM

Selection: High school sophomores from non-metropolitan areas of the South.

Variables
(D) Occupational aspirations;
Intensity of aspirations;
Occupational expectations;
Certainty of expectations;
Anticipatory deflection

(I) SES;
(I&C) Sex;
Race

Results: For each sex-race category, the following relationships were observed: (1) The majority of the respondents have relatively high occupational orientations with few low aspirants; (2) Some negative goal deflection from aspirations to expectations was found, although most do not anticipate deflection; (3) Regarding certainty of attaining expectations, about equal proportions of respondents were certain as were uncertain; (4) Most have a strong desire for their aspirations, though strength of desire and level of expectations seems to be greater for white males and Negro females than for their sex and race counterparts; (5) SES was positively related to both aspirations and expectations; (6) SES was negatively related to anticipatory deflection.

* Although this manuscript reports analysis of high school sophomores (Grade 10), a recheck of the data pooling procedure in the fall of 1974 indicated that approximately one-eighth of the respondents were high school seniors.

Lever, M.F. and W.P. Kuvlesky. "Socio-Economic Status and Occupational Status Projections of Southern Youth, by Race and Sex." Paper presented at the annual meetings of the Rural Sociological Society, San Francisco, August, 1969.

Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Texas (1966-1967)

Respondents

No.: 7,738
Sex: M, F
Age: 10th Grade *
Race: W, N
Residence: NM

Selection: high school sophomores from nonmetropolitan areas of five southern states.

Variables

(D) Occupational aspiration;
Occupational expectation;
Anticipatory occupational goal deflection

(I&C) Race
Sex;
SES (Occupation of breadwinner)

Results: Without controlling for SES, over half the respondents in each race-sex category had high level occupational aspirations with few aspirants to low level occupations. A general decline from aspiration to expectation was noted, with more respondents expecting than aspiring to lower levels. A majority of the respondents in each race-sex category anticipate either no goal deflection or expect deflection upward from their aspiration levels. White males had higher orientations than females while the pattern is reversed for Negroes. Racially, more white males than Negro males had high occupational orientations--while for females, Negroes were more highly oriented. More white females than Negro females expect low level attainment even though fewer white than Negro females aspire to low levels. Thus, a higher proportion of white females experience anticipatory negative deflection from their goals.

Controlling for SES, it appears that SES does not seem to be viewed as a major block to attainment, although males seem to give it nominal attention.

* Although this manuscript reports analysis of high school sophomores (Grade 10), a recheck of the data pooling procedure in the fall of 1974 indicated that approximately one-eighth of the respondents were high school seniors.

Martin, N.W. "A Longitudinal Study of Household Adjustment in a Low-Income Rural Area." Unpublished Master's thesis, Auburn University, 1970.

Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina, and Tennessee (1966)

Respondents
No.: 936
Sex: M, F
Age: Varied
Race: W, N
Residence: R, U

Selection: The S-61 restudy consisted of those households from the S-44 sample who were recontacted in 1966. S-44 data was collected from a self-weighted stratified random sample of households in low-income rural areas of the South.

Variables
(D) Aspirations;
Anticipatory goal deflection

(I) Level of living;
Age;
Residence

Results: The most often achieved adjustment for the very low-income household which had the greatest need for improvement was in the level-of-living; this change has resulted in no real indication that a satisfactory personal psychological adjustment has occurred. Residence and job change appeared more difficult to accomplish, but the results were more generally satisfying.

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Ott, E.D. "Occupational Expectations of Male High School Students in Georgia and Texas." Unpublished Master's thesis, University of Georgia, 1969.

Georgia and Texas (1968)

Respondents

No.:
Sex: M
Age: Grade 12
Race: W, N
Residence: R, U

Selection: Male high school seniors from 27 schools in predominantly rural counties of Texas and Georgia and from 2 urban schools in Georgia.

Variables

(D) Occupational expectations "Range" between SES level of OE and alternative OE's

(I)* Race; Residence (Ga. or Tex.) Household head's occupation; Level of OE

Results: Three differences were observed in examining the levels of occupational expectations. First,white Texans' median level of OE was higher than the Georgia rural level, black or white. Second, there was a statistically significant difference between the integrated and segregated Black Texan for the median OE level. Third, the urban white median OE level in Georgia was higher than the medians calculated for the other three Georgia units of analysis. Rural whites and Blacks had distinct differences in the SES level of the household head's occupation. The whites' median scores were twice that of Blacks. The SES level of the OE was related to the SES level of the household head's occupation. A statistically significant relationship was found to exist for the total sample and the two rural white units. A pattern developed among the seven units of analysis indicating that sons of household heads in middle and high occupational categories tended to expect occupations at a level consistent with the household head's occupation level while sons of household heads in the low occupation category tended to expect occupations at a level that was one category higher than the household head's occupation.

Pelham, J.T. "Interstate Differences in Educational, Occupational, and Income Status Aspirations of Southern Rural Males." Paper presented at the annual meetings of the Association of Southern Agricultural Workers, Mobile, February, 1969.

Texas, Mississippi, Georgia (Spring, 1966)

Respondents
No.: 455
Sex: M
Age: Grade 10
Race: W, N
Residence: R

Selection: High school sophomores from predominantly rural counties with high percentages of Negroes and low-income families.

Variables
(D) Income aspirations
Occupational aspirations
Educational aspirations

(I) Race;
Respondent's state of residence (Texas, Mississippi, Georgia)

Results: Both Negro and white males had relatively high aspirations in each of the three states studied. White Mississippi males evidenced significantly higher educational aspirations than males in Georgia and Texas. Negroes in Mississippi had lower educational aspirations than their Georgia and Texas cohorts. A tendency existed for Negroes in the sample to have higher educational and lower occupational and income goals than whites. Virtually no interstate differences were observed in reference to the income aspirations of Negroes or whites.

Pelham, J.T. "An Analysis of Status Consistency of the Projected Frames of Reference: A Racial Comparison of Males in Selected Low-Income Areas of the Rural South." Unpublished Master's thesis, Texas A & M University, January, 1968.

Texas and Georgia (1966)

Respondents
No.: 415
Sex: M
Age: Grade 10
Race: W, N
Residence: R

Selection: High school sophomores from 3 Texas counties and 2 Georgia counties which were predominantly rural with high percentages of Negroes and low-income families.

Variables
(D) Consistency of the frames of reference (consistency between occupational aspirations, occupational expectations, educational aspirations, educational expectations, income aspirations, and income expectations)

(I) Race

Results: Large proportions of the Negro and white males evidenced varying degrees of inconsistency regarding aspirations and expectations. Most of the inconsistency was of a one-rank deviation, although Negroes were more likely than whites to evidence severe inconsistency in aspirations than expectations. Regarding patterns of status level combinations, the following was concluded: (1) Both races were similar in observed patterns of consistency and inconsistency; (2) Most consistency for both races occurred at the highest status level; (3) Universally large proportions of inconsistency were accounted for among both races by two patterns--income orientations being higher than occupational or educational, or occupational orientations being lower than those for income and education. Finally, a greater amount of inconsistency in aspirations than anticipated or expected frames was accounted for in both races by the pattern in which education was lower than income or occupational orientations.

Pelham, J.T. "Status Consistency of the Projected Frames of Reference of Rural Males." Paper presented at the annual meetings of the Rural Sociological Society, San Francisco, August, 1969.

Texas and Georgia (Spring, 1966)

Respondents
No.: 415
Sex: M
Age: Grade 10
Race: W, N
Residence: Predominantly R

Selection: All high school sophomores in 3 Texas and 2 Georgia counties selected to represent areas with disproportionately high percentages of Negroes and low-income families.

Variables

(D&C) Occupational aspirations (D&C) Educational aspirations; Income aspirations;

(I) Race

(D&C) Occupational expectations (D&C) Educational expectations; Income expectations;

(I) Race

Note: This study focused on the degree of consistency between levels of aspirations and expectations in the three status areas, i.e., occupation, education, and income.

Results: The goals under consideration concern orientations toward income, occupation, and education. Many of the Negro and white males had inconsistent orientations, most inconsistency involving a one-rank deviation of one goal from the other two. Males generally were more consistent in aspirations than expectations; however, Negroes evidenced more overall orientation inconsistency than whites.

Regarding patterns of status level combinations, the following is valid for both races: (1) Most consistency occurred at the highest status level; (2) Most inconsistency was due either to income projections being higher than education and occupation, or occupational projections being lower than income and education. Finally, a greater proportion of inconsistency among Negroes than whites was attributed to the pattern in which the educational element was higher than income and occupation. This was the only notable racial difference in patterning.

Thomas, K.A. "Educational Orientations of Southern Rural Youth: An Analysis of Socio-Economic Status and Racial Differences." Unpublished Master's thesis, University of Kentucky, 1970.

Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Texas (1966)

Respondents
No.: 5069
Sex: M, F
Age: Grade 10*
Race: N, W
Residence: R

Selection: Purposive, non-probability sample of students from low-income rural high schools in four of the states. A random sample of high schools in South Carolina was stratified according to size and racial composition.

Variables
(D) Educational aspirations;
Intensity of aspirations;
Educational expectations;
Certainty of expectations;
Anticipatory educational goal deflection

(I) Socio-economic status;
Race;
(C) Sex

Results: Regardless of race or sex, a direct positive association was found between the level of SES and educational aspirations for rural youth. The association was weak for Negro boys and girls. Generally, all the youth had high-level aspirations toward post high school education. A similar positive association was noted for SES and educational expectations. The following variable racial relationships were observed: (1) Race and educational aspirations were weakly associated, although aspirations of Negroes tended to be higher than those of white youth of same sex and SES level; (2) Consistently more Negro youth aspired to college and post-college study than white youth; (3) Race-educational aspirations relationship was stronger for females than males; (4) The same association was strongest for both sexes at low SES levels.

* Although this manuscript reports analysis of high school sophomores (Grade 10), a recheck of the data pooling procedure in the fall of 1974 indicated that approximately one-eighth of the respondents were high school seniors.

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William P. Kuvlesky and John Pelham. Occupational Status Orientations of Rural Youth: Structured Annotations and Evaluations of the Research Literature. Texas A&M University, Dept. of Agri. Eco. and Sociology, DTR 66-3, September, 1966.

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William P. Kuvlesky and George W. Ohlendorf. A Bibliography of Literature on Status Projections of Youth: III. Residence, Income and Family Orientations. Texas A&M University, Dept. of Agri. Eco. and Sociology, DIR 67-12, September, 1967.

William P. Kuvlesky and Nelson L. Jacob. Educational Status Orientations of Rural Youth: Structured Annotations of the Research Literature. Texas A&M University, Dept. of Agri. Eco. and Sociology, DIR 68-3, October, 1968.

William P. Kuvlesky and David H. Reynolds. Educational Aspirations and Expectations of Youth: A Bibliography of Research Literature I. Texas A&M University, Dept. of Agri. Eco. and Sociology, DIR 70-4, December, 1970.

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